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THE LABOR CONVENTION.

From the (Augusta) Georgia Republican.

We publish this week the proceedings of the Macon Labor Convention. Our readers, whether employers or employed, cannot fail to be interested in reading these proceedings, for the Convention represented the opinions of the most intelligent colored laboring men in Georgia, who represent nearly all of the colored laboring men of the State. The importance of such a movement must be apparent to every intelligent man.

The Convention was composed of abler men than the ablest colored men who have attended former Conventions were there, a few were absent, but their places were filled by new men of equal ability, while the rank and file was composed of abler colored men than have heretofore attended conventions in this State. Nearly all were well dressed. In that respect there was great improvement over former Conventions, thus proving that the condition of the colored people is improving. Col. Avery of the Atlanta *Constitution*, who "stepped into" the Convention, says:

"We found a goodly attendance of all colors. The proceedings were very well conducted. The order was excellent, the members kept their seats, the presiding officer seemed to know parliamentary law very well, and was impartial. The truth is, we have seen deliberative bodies of white men conducted worse.

"Jeff Long, a straw-colored, sharp looking, well dressed negro, seemed the ruling spirit."

It was a *working* Convention, rather than a *talking* Convention, and in that respect was a great improvement over former Conventions. The leaders seemed to realize the importance of the work that they had undertaken, and like sensible men they *worked* more than they talked. It was *in fact*, a Convention of colored men. Everything was done by colored men. It is true that there was one white delegate present, by the name of Fitzpatrick, but he was an uneducated man of little ability, and he evidently exerted little influence in the Convention. We believe that he was not appointed on any committee, so that colored men are entitled to the credit of managing the Convention, and writing the reports, resolutions, etc. This whole movement originated with colored men, and has been conducted by them; thus proving their ability to manage their own affairs.

The principal reason given by the enemies of this labor movement for opposing it was that the leaders intended to regulate the price of labor in the State, and that by attempting to do so they would do much harm. We have never believed that it was the intention of Mr. Long and his friends to attempt to control prices, but rather to improve the condition of laboring men and let prices be regulated by the demand for laborers and the supply. We were correct, as the proceedings of the Convention prove. An attempt was made by some delegates to fix a price for the labor of plantation hands, but it was opposed by Mr. Long, Mr. Turner and other influential leaders, who were almost unanimously sustained by the Convention.

The great object which the leaders had in view, as developed by the proceedings, was *to improve the condition* of colored laboring men—in a word, *to make them better citizens.* How can any good citizen of Georgia oppose such a movement? Are colored men ignorant? It is proposed to educate them and make them more intelligent. Are any vicious? It is proposed to make them good citizens, if possible, and thus promote the interests of Georgia. Such a movement must receive the sympathy, if not the active coöperation of every good citizen.

The report of the committee on education is an able document, and presents concisely, but clearly, the condition of the colored people, and the necessity of their being educated. It is the work of a colored man—Wm. J. White, of this city, who was born a slave until the close of the war, but he is a man who understands the condition of his people, and has the ability and disposition to labor for their moral and intellectual elevation. He is the President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city.

We call the attention of our readers especially to the report of the committee on outrages. What a record for a civilized country. These men make known to the people of Georgia their condition, and pray for *justice.* Will not the good men and women of this State listen? Will they not assist these poor people? Shall not the men who commit these crimes be brought to punishment? The worst of all, is that these criminals are not punished except in a few counties.

The most important work done by the Convention was the organization of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Association. If the Convention had adjourned without effecting a permanent organization, it would have greatly disappointed its friends. Associations are to be organized in every county in the State. Thus the most ignorant can be reached and assisted.

Delegates were elected to the National Laboring Men's Convention, which meets in Washington, D. C., in December.

At last the colored laboring men of Georgia are united. Why do not the colored men of other Southern States unite? The battle for political equality has been fought, and the victory won. The great question is now: protection for life and property; food and clothing for wife and children; education for all.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

EXTRACT OF A SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

My friends, I do not want it said that I left no expression of opinion in Ohio in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment. I believe in it. I believe in giving the black men of all the States a right to vote. I cannot understand the earnest desire on the part of some men to deprive the black man of the franchise. I believe the negro is a man with a soul as white as yours or mine. I believe God made him and Christ died for him. I don't believe the crown of thorns that pierced the brow of the Redeemer drew from out his saintly forehead a crimson tide for the salvation of the white man, and the nails that smote his hands and pierced his feet, drew from thence a darker tide for the redemption of the black man. As near as I can I would look on all the world as God looks on it. The black men of America have earned the right to vote. They were my comrades on many a battle field, and when the conflict grew fierce and hot, when our lines were decimated and we were looking anxiously for help, we never asked the color of the squad or division that swept by or over us with levelled bayonets, and cheers that shook the earth. What difference did it make to us whether the cheers of victory that came out of the battle cloud sprung from the throats of men whose skins were white and fair, or welled up from bosoms dusky as the night? What cared we whether the blood that was reddening the field around us flowed from the veins and arteries of men boasting a long line of Saxon ancestry, or gushed from the stricken heart of men whose blood had grown fiery beneath the sultry suns of Africa? We struggled for victory and shouted with joy as the brawny slaves of the South, with teeth firmly clenched and dusky bosoms heaving with a sense of manhood, swept by us and went crushing through the lines and over the rampparts of rebellion? My friends, as far as I am concerned, I'll never look at the color of a man's face who stands pointing with his battered bayonet to his title deeds of citizenship, written upon the scroll of loyalty in the blood of his race and people. My political creed is simple, and can be stated briefly.

The man that is good enough to share my danger on the battle field, as willing to die there, if need be as myself, is good enough to stand up beside me and vote.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ASSOCIATION OF EX-OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY.

From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 11.

During the late war, as is well known, the government deemed it expedient to raise and equip a number of regiments of colored volunteer troops for service. In these regiments the field, staff and line officers were white men and the non-commissioned staff and rank and file colored men, the larger proportion of the latter being freedmen and negroes who had escaped from their masters during the hostilities. Yesterday a rather novel experiment was made in this city by the formation of an association of ex-members of the Thirty-third United States colored infantry (formerly First South Carolina volunteers), without regard to past rank in the command, it is presumed, and, therefore, without restriction as to color. The gentlemen who assumed the task of thus harmonizing the races to some extent assembled at noon in one of the parlors of the Astor House, several colored gentlemen being among the number.

The meeting was strictly private, members of the press being excluded. The following constitution was drawn and adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This association shall be composed of the former officers and soldiers of the Thirty-third United States colored troops (formerly First South Carolina volunteers), and its object shall be to perpetuate the associations of military service and secure mutual sympathy and aid hereafter.

Art. 2. Any honorably discharged officer or soldier of the regiment may become a member of this association upon application to the secretary and the payment of an admission fee of two dollars.

Art. 3. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president and secretary, (who shall also act as treasurer), and a committee of arrangements of three.

Art. 4. A book shall be kept by the secretary, in which shall be recorded the address of all former officers of the regiment, and all officers who may hereafter change their residence are requested to notify the secretary.

Art. 5. The annual meeting shall take place on the 10th of November of each year.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:—President, T. W. Higginson, Newport, R. I.; Vice-President, C. T. Trowbridge, Brooklyn, L. I.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Selvage, Brooklyn, L. I.; Committee, F. S. Goodrich Troy, N. Y.; N. G. Parker, Columbia, S. C., and J. S. Rogers, Worcester, Mass.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As fellow members of the same regiment, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our cordial friendship for all absent comrades and our respect for the memory of the dead.

Resolved, That the officers of the association be authorized to open communication with prominent officers of colored troops throughout the country with reference to a national organization.

The following named persons were elected honorary members:—Major-Gen. Rufus Saxton, Major Gen. David Hunter, Major W. J. Wood, New Jersey.

The association then adjourned to meet at the Astor House, November 10th, 1870.

The following officers were present:—Col. T. W. Higginson, Lieut.-Col. C. T. Trowbridge, Major H. A. Whitney, Capt. J. S. Rogers, Capt. G. D. Walker, Capt. N. G. Parker, Capt. J. W. Selvage, Lieuts. Jesse Fisher, J. A. Trowbridge, F. S. Goodrich, and Color Sergeant P. R. Rivers.

OUTRAGES IN SUMTER, S. C.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR SCOTT—MARTIAL LAW THREATENED.

Whereas, information has been received at this Department that portions of the county of Sumter, in said State, are infested by bands of lawless and unprincipled men, who, under pretext of suppressing illicit traffic in cotton, have willfully and maliciously set fire to and consumed the storehouses of citizens, and openly avow their determination of perpetrating similar outrages upon the property of others, unless the threatening notices served upon them by these wrong-doers are promptly obeyed; and whereas, these unlawful parties are regularly organized, armed and mounted, and disguised in fantastic costumes, prowl about at night in bodies too strong to be confronted or arrested by the peace officers of the county, and this in derogation of the laws, in violation of the peace and good order of the community, and the jeopardizing of the lives and property of its citizens.

Now, therefore, I, Robert K. Scott, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, enjoining and directing all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, in said County of Sumter, to be faithful, vigilant and active in the upholding of the laws and in the discharge of their duties, and especially in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the perpetrators of these nefarious outrages; and I would earnestly invoke the aid of the law-abiding citizens of the county, of those who have an interest in its reputation and prosperity, that they will discountenance and discourage all measures and proceedings tending to violence and insubordination, and especially to those which would substitute for the peaceable process of the law, the torch of the incendiary.

Incendiarism at all times and all places is a crime of the gravest magnitude, but its terrible teachings make it doubly dangerous in a community like ours. If those who pretend to possess the wealth, the intelligence and the morality of the community resort to it under the pretence of enforcing the law, or punishing dishonesty, they must not be surprised if others, not so favored, smarting under a pretence of injustice and wrong, by which, perhaps, they have been defrauded of the hard-earned proceeds of their labor, and their families deprived of food, clothing and shelter, (and such cases are not unfrequent), should resort to the same summary process for redress. The protection of law being withdrawn from property, and a self-constituted and irresponsible body of individuals assuming to themselves the power of pronouncing upon the guilt or innocence of individuals alleged to be dishonest, but too frequently because they are personally or politically obnoxious to their accusers, the floodgates of anarchy and crime are at once opened; antagonistic associations will be organized, and the community become the prey of hostile factions primarily excited by revenge; but which will eventually be characterized by plunder and license, and the exhibition of the worst passions of human nature. The lurid glare of the midnight torch will light up many a peaceful neighborhood to scenes of devastation and plunder, and to atrocities at the mere allusion to which humanity shudders, and which every good citizen, every lover of his kind, all who value and honor the reputation and prosperity of the State, should ardently deprecate, and devote their most strenuous exertions to prevent and to punish.

It is my duty and determination to use all the means at my disposal to put a stop to proceedings that may lead to such deplorable results, and with this purpose I have summoned to the aid of the peace officers of said county the armed police of the State. Should this be insufficient in arresting and suppressing these illegal proceedings, however much I may regret the necessity, I shall place the County of Sumter under martial law, and invoke the entire power of the State in reëstablishing the supremacy of the law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Columbia this eighth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the ninety-fourth year of the independence of the United States of America. Robert K. Scott, Governor.
[L. S.]

THE QUAKER INDIAN POLICY.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN NEBRASKA.

From the Delaware Tribune.

The Indians of Nebraska are gathered upon six reservations. They include the Santee Sioux, who are located in the Northwestern section of the State, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Niobarah; the Winnebagoes, who are also upon the Missouri, some twenty miles south of Sioux City; the Omahas, whose location immediately adjoins that of the Winnebagoes; the Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes, who occupy the Great Nemaha reservation in the extreme South-eastern corner of the State, on the Missouri, and Kansas line; the Otoe and Missouri tribe, located on a reservation just west of the preceding; and the Pawnees, whose reservation is near the line of the Pacific Railroad, about 110 miles west of Omaha.

These six localities have each an agent, who resides, with his family, on the reservation, and is charged with the oversight of the Indians, and the discharge of the duties assumed on their behalf by the United States Government. For the Santee Sioux, Asa M. Janney, of Virginia, is Agent; for the Winnebagoes, Howard White, of New Jersey; for the Omahas, Dr. Edward Painter, of Harford County, Maryland; for the Great Nemaha, Thomas Lightfoot, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; for the Otoes, Albert Green, of Media, Pennsylvania; for the Pawnees, Jacob M. Troth, of Virginia.

All these are under the general care of Samuel M. Janney, Superintendent, who is located at Omaha. He and they were appointed in pursuance of what has become known as the "Quaker Indian Policy," of President Grant, and they are all members of the Society of Friends, having been recommended by the Indian Committee of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Yearly Meetings. They have been at work since last May and June.

From a recent visit to Nebraska, we are able to say, by authority, that in the very difficult work of improving the condition of these Indians, a decidedly encouraging progress has been made, by Superintendent Janney and his Agents. The disposition to adopt the manners of civilized life has shown a marked increase. In the goods, furnished annually by the Government, the lists of which are designated by the Indians, there will be almost a total disappearance of guns, hunting knives, etc., next year, and a substitution of agricultural tools and implements. The amount of drunkenness, which prevailed in some of the tribes, is very much decreased. By the example of the Agents, who are all practical farmers, the men are growing more willing to labor, and the division of land into small farms, to be allotted to individuals, is steadily going on. There is a much greater disposition to remain on the reservations, and very much less straggling away to visit the white towns and settlements. The industrial schools for the children are progressing successfully, and those who conduct them entertain no doubt of their ability to educe good and industrious men and women from the Indian character.

The condition of the adults can certainly be improved, and it *is*, at this time, improving; while the generation growing up can be civilized, and the training for that result is successfully progressing.

Superintendent Janney and his family occupy a pleasant little cottage in the Western part of Omaha. Somebody who visited them expressed some surprise to find their home so modest, but Friend Janney sufficiently explained that he expected to live on his salary from the Government. I do not say that that has not been the custom, hitherto, but I have grave suspicions on the subject. He has just returned from a tour throughout the State, the second he has made since his appointment, to visit each reservation. The occasion of his second visit was to pay the Government annuities, a tedious and responsible duty, requiring the care and disbursement of large sums. The trip, too, costs no little time and trouble, the distance to be traversed being in several instances remote from railroads.

The Santee Sioux are probably the most advanced in civilization. They were removed from Minnesota after the great Indian war of 1863, and place on their present reservation. Missionary schools and churches have been maintained among them by the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, for some years, and the conversions to the Christian faith are numerous. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, describes, in a recent pamphlet, his visit to the Episcopal chapel, where an Indian appeared in his surplice, in the pulpit, to conduct the services, and a young Indian student of theology preached the sermon. The audience were exceedingly attentive and devout, and the whole scene very affecting. The secular and Sabbath schools in these missions are now in active existence, and still others have been established by the daughters of Agent Janney. The condition of the women, which among the Indians, generally, is very low, is in this tribe more encouraging. They desire to adopt civilized dress, and in their list of next year's good ask for many articles of feminine apparel, such as ribbons, tape, buttons, thread, "sun-downs," hats, and "bloomers." Hoop skirts were also proposed by some, but by the influence of their advisers they decided them from the list at present!

The preservation of these Indians is not eligibly located, as a civilization could be more easily improved elsewhere, but Superintendent Janney knows about securing. Water has to be brought along distance, from the Missouri, to the villages, while an excellent mill stream may be had some miles to the Westward. Most of the Santee men wear the American dress, and can speak English. They have given up their characteristic "dances," such as marked their savage state.

The Winnabagoes are not so far advanced, and they suffer, at present, from poverty. Rations have to be dealt out to them every week, but the Agent is making vigorous exertions to have enough crops raised to maintain them. Three hundred acres of land are being broken up for wheat, and some attention will be given to raising cattle. This tribe numbers about 1300 persons.

Concerning the Omahas, we have already, through the letter of Dr. Painter, and his wife, given pretty full particulars. They number about 1,000, and are said to be the finest looking of the Nebraska Indians.

The tribes on the Great Nemaha reservation number as follows: Sacs and Foxes, 70; Iowas, about 228. They occupy distinct reservations of land, but are all under one charge. Of these tribes, many are mixed blood, and very few pure Indians. One of the most interesting and remarkable men among all the Indians of this Superintendency, is Joseph Tesson, an Omaha. His mother is still living, aged over a hundred. He is of French-Indian blood, and a man of considerable intelligence. Friend Janney ventured to eat a meal with him, upon the occasion of his recent visit, and found the experiment a safe one, as it probably would be in very few other Indian lodges. Joseph has two wives, the daughters of a "real chief—White Cloud. The elder of the two, Eliza, is probably thirty years old, and is the working wife, while Sarah, twenty-five, is the favorite. The latter was described to me as quite a handsome woman, with intelligent face, and pretty figure. She received some education at a mission school, and speaks good English. Her dress was neat and tasteful, and she conducted my informant with much pride through the vegetable and flower gardens belonging to her husband's home.

Among the people of this agency, drunkenness had been sadly prevalent, previous to the arrival of Agent Lightfoot, and he had directed earnest efforts to repress the vice. A police force has been appointed, with instructions to report every case of intoxication, and, at the same time, a temperance society was formed. The result has been so far satisfactory that up to this time only one offender has been reported by the police, and he, by a nominal punishment, has probably been duly admonished for the future.

In the cases of our Indian troubles, which it is now well ascertained, were almost invariably due to the bad faith and duplicity of our own people, and especially our officials, are well indicated in the case of the Indians at this Agency. Their chiefs were taken to Washington, last winter, and a sale of their present lands agreed upon, at rates much below their actual value. The terms of the treaty have become known and great dissatisfaction is expressed. We shall state the particulars of this case, more fully, in another article.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald, Nov. 8th.

The joint delegation, consisting of Benjamin Hallowell, of Baltimore yearly meeting; Franklin Haines, of New York yearly meeting, and John H. Dudley and Joseph Powell, of Philadelphia yearly meeting, appointed by the general committees of those places to visit the Indians under the care of Friends in the Northern Superintendency in the State of Nebraska, having returned have made a report of their observations. During their travels they visited the Pawnee agency, the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, Great Nemahaw reservation, the Otoes, and Missouris, the Santee Sioux, Winnebago and Omaha agencies. In regard to the general condition, habits and manners of the Indians, the report reviews the usual mode of living, and considers that one of the first efforts should be directed to a change in this respect. The delegation consider the cause of the high rate of mortality among the Indians not from any want of material affection, but simply from the want of light, fresh air and cleanliness in their dwelling places. In addition to answering these requirements they suggest the necessity of a hospital at each reservation to accommodate all the sick, and well supplied with nurses and attendants, friends, Sisters of Charity, under the charge of a suitable female graduate of medicine, as matron and resident physician. On the subject of schools the report says that teachers understanding the Indian tongue are most needed; that otherwise teaching Indians is a slow and tedious business; that in course of time teachers will be required to know the language of the tribe with which they are associated.

In summing up their report the delegation suggest the following means of improving the Indians, based upon information derived in their investigations:—The national government to comply faithfully and liberally with all its treaty stipulations with the different tribes; the Indians to be no more removed from their present reservations in Nebraska; to award the Indians personal rights, without which they can never fully appreciate the dignity of manhood; that lands should be allotted in severalty; that, as in Canada and Alaska, the law should protect them in their homes, and the graves of their fathers should be respected; civilization should pass by, the Indians remaining on their reservations; that no more land of any of the Indian reservations should be sold at present, and that some plan should be devised by which, when it is sold, a control for a limited period by a judicious commission should be exercised over the character of purchasers, in order that exemplary, moral, industrious and peaceable persons might be among and around them; that a sufficient number of industrial schools should be inaugurated to teach, besides a school education, the mechanic arts to the males; household duties, knitting and sewing to the females; that the Indians should be taught the English language prominently to prepare them for citizenship; that the Indians should be supplied with teams and tools to break up their prairie land, to haul lumber, build houses and perform other duties of a similar character, under the supervision of a competent and judicious person, to encourage and instruct them. With these things supplied, the delegation in their report express their opinion that in a few years all the Indians mentioned would be self-supporting; that they would occupy a respectable position in civilization, enlightment and citizenship, and be powerful auxiliaries for extending civilization, enlightment and peaceful relations with the various tribes of the Western Indians, till all would be brought to experience the benign influences of our national government and become its intelligent and law-abiding citizens. The delegation were satisfied with the condition of things as a beginning, but hope to accomplish more as their work progresses.

So far as I am concerned,

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

From the (Elizabeth City) North Carolinian.

At Baltimore, one evening last week, we had the pleasure of hearing a lecture by Benjamin Hallowell, of Alexandria, Va., upon the condition, character, habits and peculiarities of the Indians. During the past summer he, in company with several other distinguished members of the Society of Friends, paid a visit to the several Indian Agencies in the Northern Superintendency. Our readers will remember that at the suggestion of the President, communication was opened with the Indian Bureau, resulting in the establishing of a Superintendency under the charge of Samuel M. Janney, and the appointing of Agencies, all under the charge of Friends. These Agents have located upon the several Reservations in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and from the report given by Friend Hallowell they are accomplishing a good work—one tending to the educating and *civilizing* of the Indian.

The lecture was full of interest, and the large and intelligent audience that heard it went away not only with a better knowledge of the condition and wants of our red brothers, but deeply impressed with the importance of the great work in which these Friends are engaged. We shall take occasion in future numbers of our paper to refer to some interesting facts and statistics bearing upon this subject.

THE OUTRAGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA MALE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

From the Philadelphia Post.

The argument that women are not only fit to be physicians, but that female physicians are a social necessity, could have no better support than the late infamous behavior of some of the male medical students of this city to the lady students. The female students have been admitted to the clinics held at the Pennsylvania Hospital, a valuable assistance in their studies. On Saturday afternoon, as about thirty ladies were leaving the hospital, upwards of four hundred of the male students formed a double line, through which the ladies were compelled to pass, taunted with hisses and sneers, and vulgar epithets and abuse. After running this gauntlet they were followed into the street by some of the more brutal brutes, who did not cease their insults till they were frightened by the approach of a policeman.

Such are the men who are hereafter to deal with life and death, to be trusted with the secrets of families, and the advisers of American women. A year or two and they will be formally licensed to go forth and prey upon society. The title of M. D. will give them respectable positions, which they only gain to disgrace.

Last August, in an article upon the wild-cat medical institutions of this city, we pointed out the villainous character of many of the students who are attracted to Philadelphia by the ease with which diplomas can be obtained for money. We asked: "How many persons have trembled at the sight of so large a mixture of boorish, animal-featured young men among the crowds of students who congregate in our streets during the winter's session. How many have asked themselves: Are these the young men who are entrusted with the lives and the honor of our families, of interesting young ladies, as well as with family secrets?" These questions have been made more pertinent by the disgraceful scenes of Saturday.

How terrible is the evil the laws of the State permit, is shown by the following extract from the article in *The Post* of August 30:

"There is another class of men who *never* pursue medical studies, but being impressed with an idea that there is 'money in it,' *they send to a medical college and modestly request that for so much money a diploma be sent by return mail.* The diploma comes duly to hand, is hung in the office, and another beast of prey is let loose upon the community. But we hear some of our readers say: 'Certainly such things are not done in Philadelphia.' We will state some facts, and let the proper inferences follow.

"During the present summer we were informed by a pharmaceutist that if any of our young friends desired medical diplomas, he could furnish them *from a regularly incorporated medical college in this city, no qualifications except money being required.* The proprietor of a French almanac in New York advertises that he is authorized to furnish the diplomas of another medical institution. It is not an uncommon thing for men who have no diplomas to visit the city during the winter's session, and go from one institution to another, as men go to purchase goods, seeking for the best that can be had for the least money. *And they never go away without the desired certificate.*"

This custom became so general that last winter one of the first colleges in the country was "obliged to announce that applications for the purchase of our diplomas have been numerous." It added:

"We cannot but think that if diplomas had not been sold heretofore, by medical colleges, applications would not be so numerous now. We, therefore, publicly announce, that our *diplomas positively cannot be bought.* It is to be regretted that several, whose applications were rejected by us last winter, *found no difficulty in obtaining their diplomas elsewhere.*"

We believe that it is to this infamous custom of selling to men without medical education certificates of fitness to treat diseases, that this city is cursed with the presence of so many such scoundrels as those who brutally insulted unoffending ladies at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday. They come to this city to spend the winter in amusements to their tastes, and then go home to drug and destroy.

And yet it is said that women are indelicate in wishing to study and practice medicine. The indelicacy is on the other side, and it is more than that. The woman who employs a male physician, of whose personal character she is ignorant, to prescribe for herself and children, after the frequent exposures of the crimes committed by unworthy members of the profession, is more than indelicate; she is indecent and criminally reckless.

We presume the gentlemen who blackguarded the ladies on Saturday will get their diplomas. Their after life is not difficult to predict. They will recruit the ranks of the quacks who use their bought diplomas to deceive the credulous public. They will increase the number of the perjured physicians who swear that men they have never seen are lunatics, and for the sake of a bribe send sane men to mad-houses. They will obtain knowledge of the sacred secrets of respectable families, which they will meanly use for their own villainous purposes. There is no crime against decency which such doctors are not capable of committing. For no one can justly ascribe the conduct of these students to the inexperience and passion of youth. Hundreds of them banded together to insult thirty modest, sincere, studious ladies, and were deliberately guilty of an offence of which a respectable Hottentot would be ashamed.

MORAL CARDITIS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

If all the facts connected with the disgraceful scenes at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday be true—and we have purposely withheld comment until assured of their truth—this community has been the victim of an insult which it is compelled to resent to the uttermost. Each winter the medical universities gather from all sections of the land young men, a thousand or more in number. They come here to enjoy the advantages of a professional education, and for the time being become members of society here. They have been heretofore credited with some liberality of disposition, some refinement, some of the amenities that characterize the student classes. Whether this credit was just or not, these young men owed it to the community in which they were merged, to the institutions to which they belonged, to the profession they had adopted, to sustain themselves with a decorum worthy the advantages extended, the home offered.

The authorities of the Pennsylvania Hospital have extended to female medical students the same opportunities for clinical observations, research and lectures, as they have all along granted to the males. On Saturday a number of these new candidates for medical honors made their appearance to enjoy the courtesy extended. Whether the male students were out in more than ordinary force does not satisfactorily appear, but their numbers were formidable, running into hundreds. After the lectures the males formed a line on each side of the walk, intending the ladies to run the gauntlet of their stares, and intending a salutation also. The ladies did not depart by the footwalk, but took the cart-road. Then commenced a din of shouts and hisses, of remarks uncomplimentary and immodest. A mock procession was formed, and the insults kept up for some distance, against the remonstrances of persons in authority, and to the mortification of the more gentlemanly portion of the students, for there were some *men* among them.

We shall not attempt to assign a motive for this insult to the female sex, to the institutions these students are attending, and to the community in which they reside. We shall not stop to inquire why these young men infracted and attempted to nullify regulations which were intended to open the secrets of science to all who showed themselves worthy to possess them. No motives can be assigned, no reason can be given except what springs from that inappreciation of surroundings commonly called boorishness, or from that depravity of heart which we have chosen to call "moral carditis."

The guilty parties in this case can never become honorable members of society until they put forth from them the proscriptive animosity they have shown, or until they have purged their hearts of unmanly and degrading influences. They can never expect to become worthy members of a profession which has just broken down the barriers to honest ambition, so long as they are actuated by that selfishness which is of weakness, and that antipathy which is of inferiority.

Young men, you have gained no victory by seeking to triumph over struggling mind, encased though it was in a female shell. It is the same as yours—as subtle, as free—God-given. You cannot chain it by jeers, or trammel it by derision. Every scoff will return to torture you. You cannot crush aspiration by belittling yourself. You may enter into honorable competition with members of your profession—even females—and, if you are worthy, surpass them, but you cannot survive the attempt to crush those physically weaker. They may prove mentally stronger.

You have come here in search of enlightenment. Is there any part of that you have received which could actuate you to insult? Neither will any part of that you are to receive. Leave your natures at home, then; they are not safe out of leading strings, or if you do bring them along don't allow them to disgrace you. Entrust them to the influences which are to prepare you for business, that they may be elevated even as your understanding is.

Those women you insulted bore your hisses and your blackguardism in silence. Therein they proved themselves your superiors. They may remain silent, but decency has a voice which cannot be suppressed; so has that spirit of the century which demands the freedom of the mind from the thraldom of prejudice. You have made inquisitors of yourselves more odious than those who drew, and burned, and quartered, because you have offended at a time when bigotry is inexcusable, and when the brute has no excuse for domination over reason. You claim to be students of a liberal science, but you are not. You have no appreciation of your work, and cannot have until you have learned that science lifteth the heart and ennobleth it.

No great student of science ever demeaned himself as you have done. Your appreciation of science presupposes the dismissal of everything low and unmanly. Newton lamented because he was not possessed of greater ability to lift men up to heaven, but triumphed in the disposition that would not drag angels down. Can you connect the motive which prompted you to insult females, and smother young aspirations, with any principles you have imbibed while pursuing your studies? No, every *thought* you gave your subject taught you better. Can you connect the meanness and the cowardice of Saturday's transaction with any of the principles, ideas, or emotions that make a Stille, a Gross or a Pancoast ornaments to their profession, to society, and benefactors to the human race? No. They spurn the disposition that would degrade science by narrowing its sphere, though it would be a just retribution if they would refuse to entrust you with a profession you have proved by your conduct you are not capable of appreciating.

IMPROVING THE INDIANS.

From the N. Y. Times.

"WHAT to do with the Indian" has been the a pressing problem, now that civilization has found a grand highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, along which already pours a mighty stream of travel and traffic. Our new and intimate relations with the red men will no longer suffer us to continue our Podsnappian policy of "waiving them away." So long as there were vast untenanted, uncultivated regions of the continent to which the Government could transfer the Indians,—beyond the bounds of travel and trade,—our fathers solved the Indian problem by simply moving the savages themselves out of the way. But there is no longer now—or very soon will no longer be—any "out of the way" to banish them to. The westward tide of commerce and civilization has met an eastward tide from the Pacific, and the two are now broadening over the vast region where the Indian once was substantially his own master. The conflicts between the red men and the white, already bloody, will be likely to grow more bitter, as the weaker goes gradually to the wall. Here and there, as now in Montana, the red men threaten to drive the whites from the Territory. We believe very well that they can do nothing of the kind; but the difficulty is in their thinking they can do so. We cannot afford, for lack of a definite Indian policy, to imperil the lives of our own frontier people.

In answer to the question, "What to do with the Indian?" the Western pioneers and settlers say very promptly and decidedly, "Exterminate him!" and the London *Times* admits that this is, though a disagreeable, yet a probable and an excusable upshot of the problem. Fortunately, however, for the red men, fortunately also for the white, and fortunately for our national honor, this "remedy" for the Indian evils is gradually dropping from the range of practical politics. The present Administration came into power with different ideas on the Indian question from any that had preceded it—ideas less sentimental, but more humane. They were the ideas of a class of officers, who are familiar with Indian character, and whose view is, in brief, to treat hostile tribes with severity, friendly tribes with generosity, and all with perfect frankness, honesty and justice. As "extremes meet," what was more natural than that the "Quakers," or friends of peace, to coalesce with the soldiers, or "men of wrath," in this matter?

At all events, the coalition was made, and thus far the troops have had the hearty cooperation of the Friends in efforts to civilize and christianize the Indians. The recommendations of the Quakers to the Indian Bureau, which we noticed yesterday, are evidently based on the grand idea of altering the *status* of the Indian from that of an enemy or outlaw to that of an American citizen. Such, for example, are these:

"Industrial schools for the education of all the children.

"Teaching the English language, prominently, in order to qualify them for citizenship.

"That the Indians be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up all their prairie lands, hand them and lumber to build houses, work their land and perform all their work, which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons at a time to encourage them therein, and give them the needful instructions."

Evidently the design of these provisions is to make the Indian an object not for extermination, but for respect—to raise him, in fact, to the high grade of citizenship, and to add him as an element to our nationality.

It is a striking experiment, and one whose results can hardly be foreseen on mere theory. What we know is that the Administration and the Friends have thus far been in accord, and that any reasonable scheme which the latter propose will have a fair opportunity for trial.

NEW YORK AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A VERY NICE QUESTION FOR GENERAL GRANT.

From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 11th.

FROM a Herald editorial of the 15th of October last it appears that the number of States which have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States, providing for universal negro (male) suffrage, is twenty—viz., Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It further appears that the States which have rejected the amendment are three—Delaware, Georgia and Ohio—and that the States which have not yet acted upon it are Alabama, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont—fourteen. The whole number of States is thirty-seven, and the nearest that we can get to three-fourths of them is twenty-eight as the number required to make this amendment part of the Constitution.

We have twenty; and Vermont, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Rhode Island are good for it, which will make twenty-five. Mississippi and Texas, as a condition of readmission, are required to ratify, and they will increase the ratification to twenty-seven. One more State will yet be wanted, however, and it must come from this list—Alabama, Georgia, Ohio and Tennessee; for California, Oregon, Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey and Maryland are dead set against this amendment. The late Ohio election having secured a republican Legislature, however, that State may be counted in, and it will give us the required number of twenty-eight, provided always that all the preliminaries still necessary and regarded as certain are secured before the meeting of the new Legislature (democratic) of New York.

But here comes the hitch. Assuming that a State in the interval to a complete ratification of a constitutional amendment may recall its endorsement, we may find the endorsement of this State withdrawn, if by the 1st of January this Fifteenth Amendment be not proclaimed duly ratified by three-fourths of the States. In the interval, then, to the 1st of January, in addition to Vermont, Gen. Grant must see to it that Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Rhode Island come up to the mark, or the new Democratic Legislature of New York may make some mischief in this business. Tennessee is shaky, and Georgia and Alabama are watching the course of events. The Democratic party South have adopted negro suffrage; but if they can see a opening through which they may get rid of it after a while they will be apt to move towards it. If, then, this Fifteenth Amendment be not hurried up and proclaimed before the 1st of January, we may look for the rescinding of the New York ratification, and then for a flat refusal from Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, whereby another battle, in the fall elections of 1870, will have to be fought on the question all over the United States.

Now, as Gen. Grant has made this Fifteenth Amendment one of the landmarks of his inaugural and his administration, we respectfully submit to him the danger of trusting to luck upon this matter, unless he may think it best to carry this issue of universal negro suffrage over to the next fall elections. He can settle the question before the 1st of January if he wishes, or by masterly inactivity he can revive the agitation again in all the States. Our opinion is that the sooner we have this thing settled the better it will be for all concerned.

NEW YORK TO RECEDE FROM ITS RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT—VIEWS OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8th, 1869.

THE overwhelming Democratic victory in New York State and the good working majority secured in the Legislature have again revived the knotty question of the power of a State to recede from its assent to an amendment to the United States constitution while yet such amendment has not received the ratification of three-fourths of the States of the Union. The Legislature of your State has already ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and Governor Hoffman has certified that fact by an official communication to the State Department. The point now raised is whether the State of New York has consummated its action on the amendment by the fact of ratification and a formal certification of the fact to the central government, or whether the Legislature to meet next January will have the power to undo the action of its predecessor and recall the ratification from the hands of the Secretary of State. Republican politicians generally hold that New York has lost its control over the subject; that it was called upon to perform an affirmative act, and has done so, and that whatever right it might have had to recede—a right which they say is extremely doubtful under any circumstances—has been lost by the action of Governor Hoffman in transmitting to the Secretary of State a certification of the ratification. That act, they contend, stops the next or any future Legislature of the State from doing anything. The Democrats hold an entirely opposite ground on the subject. They argue that until the required number of State Legislatures shall have assented to the amendment any legislature which may have ratified it is at liberty to recede, even though the Secretary of State may have been notified as required by law. They say that no one doubts the power of a legislature to ratify, even though its predecessor may have refused to ratify. If then a subsequent legislature may upset the negative action of its predecessor, why may it not also upset the affirmative action? The rule, they contend, ought to work both ways. Only this, with a Democratic Legislature, repudiated the Fifteenth Amendment but the next Legislature of that State, which is Republican, will undoubtedly ratify the Amendment. And, say the Democrats, the administration will not deny the authority of the next Ohio Legislature to take this step. Why, then, should the administration deny to New York the right to recede from an affirmative action while it concedes to Ohio the right to recede from a negative?

It is a pretty ticklish point, no doubt, and article five of the constitution, which treats of the subject of amendments, is worded in such a way as to throw very little light on the question. It merely provides that "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by the conventions in three-fourths thereof."

The constitution, therefore, would seem to be silent on the point. It merely declares when a ratification is to be deemed consummated, and says nothing as to the power of a State to recede or the contrary before such consummation is reached. A certain Democratic politicians who have dropped in here since the New York State election assert that it will be a part of the programme of the leaders of the democracy in that State to recede from the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. They declare it will be one of the first acts of the Legislature, and that it will necessarily raise the question of the right to recede fairly before the country. The inquiry naturally suggests itself "for how long a time can legislatures keep up the farce of one year ratifying and the next rejecting?" Can there be any limit to it at all? Cannot Congress by a special enactment settle the point? As it would seem to be fairly within the power of Congress to declare that only a negative act of a legislature in repudiating an amendment to the United States Constitution can be reviewed or upset subsequently, and not an affirmative act.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.—PHOTOGRAPH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We have arranged to offer as a premium for subscribers for THE STANDARD a life-like, beautifully finished, medium-sized photograph of WENDELL PHILLIPS, made for us by a distinguished Boston artist. We have had many calls for photographs of Mr. Phillips, suitable for framing, which we have hitherto been unable to supply. We have at last a likeness of him which we pronounce eminently satisfactory, and which we think will prove to be so to his many friends by whom it will be desired. Each photograph will have also Mr. Phillips' autograph. To all our subscribers who renew their own subscriptions and remit for one new subscriber ($6); or to any one who sends us the names of two new subscribers for one year ($6), we will forward, post-paid, a copy of Mr. Phillips' photograph, the retail price of which is $2.50.

THANKSGIVING.

IN *Harper's Weekly* for the current week Mr. Thomas Nast adds another to his many valuable pictorial lessons in behalf of the cause of true democracy. He has drawn somewhat upon the future and presented a national thanksgiving dinner party, which includes representatives of all races and both sexes. The Negro is there, the Chinaman is there, the Indian is there. The three who to-day are most persecuted by the caste spirit, suffer nothing in a comparison with their companions at the national festive board, in the picture of the good time not yet here,—but coming. The freedom-loving artist supposes the Fifteenth Amendment to have become a part of the national law, that there is no longer any political distinction in America on account of race, and better still, that women, too, are recognized as the equals of men in the ranks of citizenship. Ingeniously grouped and intermingled in fraternal relations are black and white, red and yellow, men and women. They seem to be oblivious to peculiarities, and in every respect to be harmonious, happy, dignified, and altogether sensible. Democracy in this broadest sense, is illustrated by Mr. Nast, is on the whole a very pleasant picture. Would that its realization in actual life was near at hand. In the picture, as in the ideal America therein foreshadowed, with great variety in types of character, there is essential unity.

Turning from the ideal to the actual, while white men of all nationalities are welcomed to citizenship, the negro in a large and important portion of the country is still denied such recognition. The Chinaman is prized rather as a machine than a man. The Indian, for the greater part, is treated as an outlaw and a vagabond. Women may not even help elect either the tax-gatherers or hangmen.

The negro is not now with the sanction of the law, bought and sold as property. That that iniquitous dispensation is at an end is indeed occasion for continual, devout thanksgiving. But his time of trial is not over. The caste spirit still bears down upon him heavily. Nor can he escape it. At the South it pursues him in the cowardly mask of the murderous Ku-Klux. At the North, though less violent, it is not less vigilant and oppressive. Said a gentleman to us the other day, who spends the winter in Florida and the summer in New England, "I took home with me from Florida to Connecticut for the summer, Richard, an intelligent, respectable colored boy. I am ashamed to say that he is treated worse by my white neighbors in Connecticut than among the whites of Florida." Yet Connecticut is strenuous in the observance of fasts and so-called religious ceremonies! The Presbyterians of Connecticut and of the Carolinas as well, have doubtless celebrated the present thanksgiving with unusual zeal, as commemorative of what they hope will prove a reuniting of the denominational bonds which years ago slavery burst asunder. But Presbyterianism reunited now is little more Christian, for the abolition of chattelism. It still assents to the cruel proscription of men and women simply because of a color of the skin for which their Creator alone is responsible. The mantle of their church fellowship is allowed to shield and hide this injustice. Though in the sight of the Father all his children, including the negro, are equally precious, it is not yet thus with Presbyterianism, nor in the practice of any of the popular and fashionable churches. The artist (whom we have quoted) is still quite in advance of both the average preacher and politician.

The true thanksgiving is not of a certain day set apart by Presidents or Governors. It is continuous, in remembrance of our own manifold blessings, and of the wrongs and sufferings of others less fortunate than ourselves. In no way can our gratitude find expression so fitting, so well-pleasing in the sight of the Father, as by remembering those oppressed and sorrowing as one with them, and by putting forth our best efforts for the freedom, elevation and happiness of all especially the lowliest of God's children. May the ideal civilization of to-day, in which all men and women are equal before the law, and superior to narrow prejudices of race and sex, become the actual of to-morrow.

THE NEED OF VIGILANCE.

THOUGH chattelism has been abolished still the price of liberty is vigilance. As yet freedom for the negro either North or South is quite a different thing from the freedom enjoyed by others. In a large portion of the North it does not yet allow him to vote. In the South if he votes at all it is generally at the risk of loss of employment, often of life itself. The nation's guarantee that as an American citizen his right to vote in any State in which he may chose to reside shall not be abridged he has not yet received. The important measure intended to give this guarantee is still awaiting the verdict of somewhat uncertain Legislatures. We hope and expect it will ultimately be given favorably. It will not be if there is undue relaxation of vigilance on the part of the radical measure. Other interests are pressing. A deep-seated prejudice adored people on the right hand and still operates strongly against the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment routine of the regular meetings would not be waited for if the political freedom is wrapped up in white men instead of black. Special to have been, and ought now to be pose of the question, to relieve colored citizens of a heavy burden and the nation of additional dishonor prompt to right action, to allow no very press, and anti-slavery meetings are still necessary. The same enemy in spirit, though different in form, still lives. The balance is too nearly equal to allow safely the vigilance, strong purpose and wise counsel of the disciplined and experienced standard bearers of the cause of freedom to be yet dispensed with.

The *Philadelphia Morning Post*, the most discriminating and peerless of the radical political daily press, in announcing the Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, sets forth the need and interprets the present mission of our movement as follows:

"Wendell Phillips demands further protection for the loyal colored men in the South. In an article we reprint to-day he asserts that we are forgetting the one great question of the war—the negro—and that the Administration is guilty of cruel neglect. There is truth in what he says. The American people have their gaze fixed upon Mr. Boutwell and the finances; they suppose that the Fifteenth Amendment will be all the security the colored race will need.

"But the laws protect no one. An act of Congress is hat parchment, tied up with red tape and hidden away in a pigeon hole. The letter of the law is hat the scabhard; the spirit drawn from it is the sword. All our precautions and carefully worded amendments are useless unless the people see that they are enforced by the government. That they have not been enforced properly is because of the misfortune of the President in choosing a Cabinet which has an overcautious, slow man like Mr. Fish for its nominal head, and has too many members who are content to let the rebel leaders regain power by quiet tyranny, so long as they do not commit such glaring outrages as the riots in New Orleans. Little attention has been given by the Government to the signs of the times in the South—the Tennessee election, the division of the Republican party in Texas and Mississippi, the fact that everywhere the Government is claimed as the ally of such men as Sénter and Dent. *The Tribune*, which of old would have sounded the alarm, is silent; and the people of the North do not comprehend that in a few years we shall be confronted with a national danger, arising out of the restoration to political power of the organizers and leaders of the rebellion and the practical political subjection of the colored race to the whites.

"Public opinion is all that in this country can make the law powerful. It is the power that inspires and directs Legislatures, Governors and Presidents. To appeal to it is necessary now, and that is the special work to which the Anti-Slavery societies are pledged. When slavery was abolished it was incorrectly thought that the usefulness of the societies was over. Events have proved how far-sighted was the wisdom that maintained them."

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

ALABAMA.

RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

MONTGOMERY, November 10th.—The Alabama Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. The vote in the Senate was—yeas, 24; nays, none. In the House—yeas, 69; nays, 16.

The Fifteenth Amendment it will be seen from the above was ratified by the Legislature of Alabama on the 16th inst.

Vermont also has been recently added to the list of ratifying States. Tennessee, not unexpectedly, has rejected the Amendment in the Assembly, and the Senate will undoubtedly do likewise.

The prospect, however, is favorable for early, complete ratification by the required number of States. The correct record now, we believe, is as follows:

RATIFIED.

ARKANSAS,	March 30th, 1869.
CONNECTICUT,	March 13,
FLORIDA,	March 15,
INDIANA,	May 14,
ILLINOIS,	March 5,
KANSAS,	February 27th,
LOUISIANA,	March 5,
MISSOURI,	March 1,
MASSACHUSETTS,	March 12,
MAINE,	March 12,
MICHIGAN,	March 8,
NEW YORK,	April 14,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	July 7,
NEVADA,	March 1,
NEBRASKA,	March 5,
PENNSYLVANIA,	March 26,
SOUTH CAROLINA,	March 16,
WEST VIRGINIA,	March 3,
WISCONSIN,	March 9,
NORTH CAROLINA.	
VIRGINIA,	Oct. 9.
VERMONT.	
ALABAMA.	

REJECTED.

DELAWARE,	March 18,
KENTUCKY,	March 13,
OHIO,	May 4.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

BY request of a friend we print below the exact words of the U.S. Amendment:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

THE women of California, if we may judge from the following resolutions which we find in the San Francisco *Saturday Evening Herald*, have an intelligent conception of what are their rights, and have made an auspicious beginning in efforts to secure them:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A MEETING OF WOMEN, IN SANTA CRUZ, SEPTEMBER 22D, 1869.

1st.—*Resolved*, That between man and woman there should be no antagonism, but honorable friendship, perfect unity and equality of interest; and that any measure for elevating the moral, social or political status of either, must in the long run be an advantage to both.

2d.—*Resolved*, That in asserting and claiming our perfect equality of rights in the school, the market and the State, we seek only the completeness of our character as women, and a fair chance for the growth and use of all the powers God has given us; and that we shall be worthier companions of men and wiser guides for children, when we escape from the system of unjust repression under which we labor, owing to the existing laws of the land.

3d.—*Resolved*, That the movement for the enfranchisement of woman is only a legitimate carrying out of the principle of the Declaration of Independence, since women are divinely endowed with the same unalienable rights to life, liberty and self-government, which are so highly claimed for all men.

4th.—*Resolved*, That the contempt which men feel toward women, as incapable, dependent and servile, is only an unconscious insult added to the unconscious injury of branding us with inferiority, by subjecting us to a government in which we have no choice, and by shutting us out from spheres of action in which we might acquire rational and self-reliant power, and find fair play for our faculties and aspirations.

5th.—*Resolved*, That we appeal to the sense of justice in man, to their magnanimity, to their self-respect, and to their enlightened self-interest; and ask them to deal with us as in like circumstances they would claim to be dealt with by holders of irresponsible power.

6th.—*Resolved*, That perfect equality of rights can no more make woman unwomanly, than it can make man unmanly; that it would rather relieve her from disabilities which cramp and cripple her proper feminine nature; and that the highest standard of womanhood, as well as the highest type of manhood, can only be gained and maintained through equal freedom and respectful cooperation in matters which ought to be of equal interest to both sexes.

7th.—*Resolved*, That the exclusion of girls from the benefit of a State University fund, created for the education of the youth of California is as clearly and outrageously unjust, as it would be for one member of a business firm to pocket all the profits.

8th.—*Resolved*, That we will cooperate with our sisters of the California Suffrage Association and its auxiliaries in circulating petitions for such amendments to the Constitution and laws of the State and Nation as will secure to woman precisely the same powers, privileges and protections as are now monopolized by the men.

9th.—*Resolved*, That while we welcome counsel, argument and instruction from all sources, we firmly pledge our souls before God and the world, that we will not be frightened by vulgar abuse from our duty, nor silenced by ridicule from proclaiming our principles and seeking our rights.

10th.—*Resolved*, That we will endeavor by thorough observation, study and mutual consultation, and earnest life, to qualify ourselves for the responsibilities which await us on the triumph of our cause.

IT will be seen from the Washington Correspondence of *The N. Y. Herald*, which we reprint elsewhere, that the repeal of New York's ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is one of the contemplated results of the Sham-Democratic victory at the late election. *The World* and *Express* both advocate the repeal. *The World* says:

"There is no doubt of the rejection of the new State constitution, and of the universal negro suffrage which was submitted as a separate proposition. This renewed rejection of negro suffrage is a noteworthy result, in view of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the last Legislature, by a people who have repudiated the ratification which they never authorized. When the ratifying Legislature was elected, neither party supposed that such a question would arise to be acted upon. In the Chicago platform, the Republican party had solemnly disavowed any intention to force negro suffrage on "the loyal States." They asserted that the control of the suffrage in the loyal States properly belongs to the people thereof. The people of this State having rebuked and repudiated the unauthorized ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Legislature just elected is morally bound to revoke it."

We imagine that Gov. Hoffman, who disregarded *the World's* counsel prior to the election and forwarded to Washington official notice of the ratification, is too shrewd a politician, having an eye to 1872, to permit, if he can prevent it, such untoward action as *The World* now recommends to the newly elected Legislature.

IT is now over eight months since General Grant was inaugurated as President of the United States. Yet in Texas, under the immediate control of the President's subordinates, it is loyalty, not treason, which is made odious.

The *Jefferson* (Texas) *Radical*, in an article on the tyranny of the proscriptive rebel opinion which predominates in its locality, says:

"There are hundreds of loyal men in this community who are not only afraid to declare their political sentiments openly, but are absolutely afraid to do certain innocent things that they believe would materially advance their pecuniary interest. The cause of this fear is owing mainly to the fact that there are a few men in our midst who seem to have no other business under the sun than that of going around watching the acts and doings of other people. Several business men have informed us recently that they would gladly advertise in the *Radical*, but know it would be used against them by certain parties living in this town. Now isn't this a pretty business for these *gentlemen* who, whilst they are going around talking about tyranny and oppression of the government, are at the same time spying into the affairs of other people and threatening them with injury to their business, if they dare exercise their own freedom of speech and action. How long is this to last? When will the time come when freemen, and white freemen at that, will be allowed to do as they please in matters which pertain as they may conceive, to their own pecuniary interest, to say nothing of their political liberties?"

AN interesting report of the November meeting of the Boston Radical Club, held at the house of Dr. Bartol on Monday last, we shall present to our readers next week.

The Tribune says:

"The continued interest of the negroes in educating themselves is a constant incentive to renewed exertions on the part of their teachers, and it is frequently displayed in a touching manner. One old colored women in North Carolina, who attends night-school, and works very hard that her children may go to school, feels consoled for her labors and privations by the family progress in learning, and says: 'I tells you, massa, we can't feel hungry when we reads; dats better than vittals, massa.' Another old freedwoman in Mississippi, a widow with seven children, who is very poor, says: 'I mean to educate my children, if I have to work my hands off. While the hoecake lasts they go to school.' An old negro in Mississippi says: 'If I neber does nothing more while I live, I shall give my children a chance to go to school, for I consider education next best thing to liberty;' and another negro in the same locality declares: 'Don't money enough in all old Mississippi to buy what larning my chile got from you all.'"

THE WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT.

BOSTON has its Woman's Club, but it has been left for New York to inaugurate a "Woman's Parliament." Registration meetings of this movement among women are held weekly, preparatory to the permanent organization of the Council of New York city which is to take place on the last Wednesday of this month. One of this series of meetings was held on Saturday afternoon last, and was well attended. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Anna Dinsmore, who recapitulated in brief the objects which the Woman's Parliament has in view, and the plans already matured for effective work. It is designed to organize these Councils in different localities as extensively as possible; but the Woman's Parliament proper is to be composed of such delegates as may be chosen to fitly represent the character and interests of their respective Councils, to be convened either in New York or Washington as shall hereafter be decided. In referring to the work the Council has in view, Mrs. Dinsmore said that they hoped much of the efforts of the Sanitary Committee. They design to arrange for free lectures on physiology and hygiene for the instruction of girls and women, and especially for young mothers, that they may better understand the laws of their physical well-being, and be better fitted for the sacred responsibilities of maternity. They design also to appoint a committee which shall visit the public schools to investigate to what extent practical physiology is taught. As yet such instruction is but partially, and ineffectively provided for. They propose to petition the School Board that, especially for girls, such knowledge shall be more thorough, and that upon the vital questions on which so much of their future usefulness in life depends, they shall be shielded by wise counsel and judicious instruction. In the Industrial department of the labor Council they hope also to do a good and much needed work.

At the close of Mrs. Dinsmore's remarks a pleasant paper was read by Mrs. H. M. H. Poole, on "The Feminine Force in Nature." She recognized the need of woman's moral power and influence in the purification of society, and appealed for a higher type of feminine development, since the hope of the world lay in an enlightened womanhood. No reflection was cast upon those who were urging the claim of the ballot for women. All honor was given to those who seek for an extension of the suffrage to black and white, men and women alike; but it was urged that the enfranchisement of women was not a perfect panacea. A deeper reformation was required.

Another paper was read by Mrs. Wilbour answering some of the objections that had been raised against the Woman's Parliament. After the reading of this paper a discussion took place as to the admission of non-residents to the New York City Council. A proposition was made that such as members, for the present, during the initiation of the movement, the residents of those places which form the suburbs of New York, and, if they desire it, the residents of remoter towns and cities, and are able to form a nucleus in their own locality. This raised the question whether such should pay the usual poll tax of one dollar for admission, and how their vote should be regulated. Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Demorest, Mrs. Pool and others took part in the discussion. The question was laid over for final consideration till the meeting which takes place upon the last Wednesday of the present month.

Mrs. Croly spoke in warm commendation of the plan of work proposed by the Council. She hoped much from it as an inspiration to women. She should be disappointed in its results if it did not reach to remote centres of society and awaken womankind to higher thoughts and nobler purposes. When she reflected what trivial, and oftentimes unworthy themes, engrossed her sex, she marvelled that idiocy and imbecility did not result. The latest fashions, the last marriage or death, the current neighborhood gossip, too often were the only absorbing topics of conversation. There was great need of broadening the vision and taking in a wider range of thought.

The meeting as a whole was earnest and interesting. We fail to see, however, why any of these questions should be divorced from the agitation for the ballot. Those who enlist in this work cannot hope to avoid the stigma of "Woman's Rights." To the popular sense, any such notion as they propose is a departure from the approved conception of woman's appropriate sphere, and will be so judged. Its influence in the public mind will prove tributary therefore, to the claim for the ballot. A fettered womanhood cannot rise to its true dignity. Education will help to break the shackles, and it will bring also the legitimate question of equality in citizenship more prominently to view. We venture to predict that after the effort which is proposed to influence, for instance, the School Board shall have been made, the logical query will come, "Why should not we mould by our votes also the character of our School Board?" And further still, "May may not a Miss Peabody fitly become a fit one member of that Board?" The ballot is really a "short cut" to the desired reform. This is true also of the movement viewed in an educational sense, in its efforts looking toward the development of women. Responsibility educates. The exercise of the franchise will broaden the mental vision and stimulate to more comprehensive views. There is room enough in the field of labor for those organizations as well as for those who urge the claim for Woman Suffrage, and we are glad they include no unavoidable antagonism.

In movements which involve radical reforms we think it is well to interest both sexes. In the Parliament meetings only women are admitted. Neither the club house for men or women separately meets the best ideal. What society needs is healthful associated labor. The women of this organization are evidently in earnest, and while they feel their way in the spirit of self-consecration after needful work, their efforts will undoubtedly bring forth good fruits. Any one who takes but a glimpse of fashionable life among New York women, must feel that there is great need of a higher standard of education, which shall arouse a benumbed womanhood to something better than the trivialities and frivolities of such surface living. If this organization but point the way to a higher development it will not have been founded in vain.

A. B. P.

PERSONAL.

MISS MARY HOVEY fills the horticultural chair in the Kansas Agricultural College.

MRS. Bickerdyke, says the *Agitator*, has sent *fourteen crippled soldiers* from the streets of Boston to some place in Kansas where they are wanted, and where there are homes for them.

PÈRE Hyacinthe, the well-known French Catholic clergyman now on a visit to this country, attended Friends' (Fifteenth street) Meeting, unaccompanied, on the morning of the 14th inst.

A Chicago telegram of November 12th says:

"Gov. Palmer has appointed Mr. Johns, of this city, a well known and wealthy colored man, a notary public. This is the first time the political rights of negroes have been recognized in this State.

The N. Y. *Sun* of the 16th inst. says:

"Mr. Phillips delivered last evening, at Steinway Hall, his new lecture upon 'The Question of To-morrow.' His audience was a very large one, and many of our most prominent citizens were of the number."

The *Boston Transcript* says:

"Rev. Mr. Weiss gave the second of his new series of lectures at Fraternity Hall Sunday evening. His subject was "Constancy to an Ideal." The discourse was sparkling with brilliant points and rich with illustration."

President Edward Parrish of Swarthmore College, in his address on the occasion of the recent inauguration exercises, said:

"During the present session we expect to enjoy the presence, for a limited time, of the eminent Professor of Astronomy in Vassar College, Maria Mitchell, who will give a short course of lectures to our students."

A Maryland negro, now more than eighty years of age, who manifests much interest in the freedmen's schools of that State, was recently asked if he had ever taught himself, to which he replied, "Only what I got behind the plow-tail—stole it like!" When he was asked how he was that, uncle?" he replied, "Why, massa, I got growing to school, I goes up to the house, gets a book from dem in de book—*gee ehi, haw ye!*"

Miss Julia C. Addington of Mitchell county was chosen County Superintendent of Common Schools at the recent election in that State. A paper in the Dubuque *Times* says:

"Miss Addington does not believe in the narrow-minded race of women, but is a model of her sex. What she believes in may perhaps be seen in her reply to a kind old gentleman who, anxious for her position on the coming question, inquired, 'Miss Addington, are you in favor of woman's suffrage?' 'Certainly, sir, I am in favor of everything that is quick rejoinder.'"

The Boston Congregationalist says:

"A very wide circle of friends will sympathize with Mrs. Mary I. Torrey, at the residence of her son, Dr. Ide of Medway, on November 6th, in the death of her widow of Rev. Charles T. Torrey, one of the martyrs. He was born in Marshfield, in the house of his father, a Congregational minister, and lived on the road leading to Marshfield. Mr. Torrey was for some time a Congregational minister, and later a Universalist. Espousing the cause of Emancipation, he became an active operator in the underground railroad, and was at last arrested and thrown into a Baltimore jail, where he died. During his imprisonment he wrote a hymn of consolation, founded on his native town and entitled 'Marshfield.' Mrs. Torrey leaves a son, and one daughter, the wife of Rev. Albert Bryant of South Malden."

A Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* alluding to Mr. Milmore says:

"Mr. Milmore is always busily at work; the bronze bust of Sumner is in marble, and ready to be placed in the State House, where we sincerely hope it will not put behind glass, which is an excellent vail for sculpture, but should never be allowed to hide genius. Mr. Milmore is now at work upon busts of Mr. Boutwell, and Mr. Wilson; and can only find time for leisure the faces of four of the most prominent men in Massachusetts. The busts are faithful portraits, and give the artist little scope for imagination, but there is a difference in the four shows that Mr. Milmore is no mere manuerism, and has no theory which interferes with conscientious copying of nature. Scattered about the rooms are some small and very pretty figures of his own design, and he has in hand now a graceful figure, perhaps half life size."

The *Boston Advertiser* says:

"A large number of the friends of Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, met in Boston, on Tuesday evening, to signify, in an especial manner, their sympathy and regard for this artist, who is about to return to Rome for professional services. Mr. George Ticknor presided, and, after singing by the choir an ode written by the Rev. Mr. Morris of St. John, N. B., the purpose for which the meeting was called was announced by the chairman, Mr. Grimes, pastor of the church, who proceeded to speak in complimentary terms of the professional and personal qualities of Miss Lewis, and said that her friends present had felt that they could not permit her to depart for a foreign shore without taking her by the hand and bidding her God-speed. Addresses of a kindly and complimentary character were also made by Mr. Ruffin, the president, William Craft, J. J. Smith, and others. In the course of the evening, Miss Lewis was publicly presented with a purse of money as a token of some livery mallet."

The following is Père Hyacinthe's reply to an address and invitation to visit Boston, tendered him by the Evangelical ministers of the city and vicinity:

"I am sensible to the high honors paid me in your greeting from the clergy whom you represent. I am touched by your expressions of Christian sympathy and affections. I am a Catholic and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the Church, but in spirit I recognize true Christians in all Protestant bodies. I believe that the true Church, embraces all who love Christ as their head, is far wider than any earthly organization. My purpose for coming to America, it is true, excitement, is to rest a little. I shall soon return to Europe, but I hope to again visit this country. I will visit Boston early in November, if possible, and should be glad to see those you represent, and to enjoy more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain, but I shall obey my conscience to the end. Confident in my name, with Christian salutation, thine in the name yon great me."

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says:

"Professor Denton delivered his lecture on astronomy Tuesday evening, to an audience that nearly filled the chancel hall. The lecture was well delivered and held the close attention of the audience. In the first part of it he described the sun and explained how we are able to know something of the elementary substances of which it is composed. He told what is known of the planets and the moon, described the nature of the stars present in a powerful telescope, and gave some reasons for his fancy in suggestions relative to their present condition. For instance, after describing Mars and giving reasons for believing it is inhabited, he said it is much older than the earth, and its people, probably, are much more advanced in development than we. He explained the woman's rights question to have been discussed on Mars, at a period so far away in the past that it was recorded and the memory of it have been lost sight of for ages. The latter part of the lecture consisted of statements, descriptions, and suppositions, in regard to the starry heavens, designed to convey some idea of the vastness of the universe. In concluding, he spoke of the future life, and of the knowledge of the universe that may be gained in realizing all the possibilities of development in that life."

Our Boston Correspondence.

NO. CCLI.

BOSTON, November 14th, 1869.

IN regard to the "Southern Industrial School and Labor Enterprise," of whose organization here I wrote you a fortnight ago, I can now report further and very satisfactory progress has been made. The large estate which has been purchased for a beginning of the experiment lies conveniently near the city of Augusta in Georgia. Immediately after the company had been formed, and the officers chosen, Mrs. Bickerdyke went to the place, accompanied by the legal gentleman who was to negotiate for its purchase. From his letter we learn not only has this been satisfactorily accomplished, but the contributors to it secured, but that she has gone into action with the neighboring proprietors and be pleasantly incidentally concerned, both Northern and southern, there is no doubt that the locality is well chosen for the enterprise, that in the providential order of things it is the next work to be done, and that "Mother Bickerdyke" is precisely the right person to do it.

The *Commonwealth* prints an interesting letter addressed to William Craft by Thomas Hughes, M. P., and other distinguished Englishmen, and signed also by their own countrymen, Messrs. Smalley & Conway, now resident in London. This letter expressed not only the writers' opinion entertained of Mr. Craft by the great men, and the wife of one of them) who have signed it, but bore testimony to the really important service which he rendered to this country during his residence abroad, in enlightening the English people on the various aspects of the slavery question; a task the more difficult from constant misrepresentations were made of it by those who were well as here, by interested parties. Mr. Craft is expected to speak also of his great usefulness in the mission to the king of Dahomey, and es ecially of that spirit and self-reliance which he displayed during his twenty years residence abroad, and which is the best security for his success in the experiment which he is now about to commence upon in the South.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, who is about to return to Rome to continue her studies and labors as a sculptor, received the congratulations and good wishes of her friends at a complimentary meeting held last Tuesday evening. Rev. Rev. Grimes' church. Addresses were made by the pastor, and by Messrs. Ruffin, Craft, Smith and others, and Miss N. Smith, in the name of the assembled friends, presented to Miss Lewis a purse of money and a token, some ivory mallet, thus connecting pleasant home memories with her labors as an artist.

The Course of Paternity lectures goes on prosperously. After an admirable discourse by Charles Sumner on "Caste," he illustrated the evil of applying right principles to the case of the Chinese population now knocking at the door of Golden gate, as well as the negro, the week before. A funny letter by Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby. This was entitled "The Struggles of a Conservative with the Woman Question."

Mr. Nasby (otherwise called Locke) was time to the life, and uproarious. He took up the question of the rights, and appropriate sphere of women, as a case for the courts, and sought out every possible pretext for examining it. Not to misrepresent the conservative side of a profound humorist must of course be tempted to do it, indeed, as the arguments of that side, the very best set forth by its most intelligent, refined and intellectual advocate, Rev. Dr. Bushnell of Hartford. To secure the interpretation and comments of Mr. Nasby should lend a greater prominence the absurd and ludicrous character of some of these arguments; but the humorist thought of them only what was in fact, for the facetious that Dr. Bushnell, with all his dignity and all his skill as a writer, could not, for the life of him, make of an argument on that side, but the very poor stuff that Todd and Fulton had served up in a still poorer way before him.

After showing, with great variety of humorous illustration, that the points presented by Dr. Bushnell were mere sophisms, but sophisms, plausible only through their agreement with custom and preconceived opinion, Mr. Nasby formally gave up the Doctor's ground, and admitted it to be indefensible · and the lecture was finished by a presentation, from Mr. Locke's point of view, of the right of women to the ballot, and of the advantages that would accrue to themselves and the community from the use of it.

Speaking of the rights of women, let us honor the courage of women who have begun the study of medicine in Philadelphia for the steadiness, fortitude and good sense they showed when assailed with insulting language and action by the vulgar portion of the medical students of that city. Philadelphia, though of Quaker origin, has lived too long in near connection with slavery not to have been corrupted by it. Probably the degeneracy of modern Quakerdom is largely owing to the demoralizing influence always operating in that city. Its feroclous prejudices and its desperate hostility to abolitionism, during most of the time while that struggle was pending, are well remembered; and the same spirit seems to have blazed up for a moment among some of the students, and not to have been rebuked by the professors, of the Philadelphia Medical College. It is gratifying to hear that at the second lecture perfect order prevailed, and we may hope that the young men spontaneously became sensible of the unworthiness of their first reception of their fellow-student.

I am requested to mention that a cheap edition of John Stuart Mill's admirable work, the "Subjection of Women" has been printed by the New England Woman's Suffrage Association, and is furnished for 25 cents, or sent by mail for 30 cents, by their Secretary, Charles K. Whipple, 45 B. Milton street, Boston.

Judging from the comments of the press, a great interest is felt, especially in the West, in the Convention which is to assemble at Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of this month, and which is expected to form an *American* Woman's Suffrage Association.

People knew, before last Sunday that Rev. Mr Murray of Park Street was popular, and deservedly so, in this city. But other all I was a surprise to learn, on Monday morning, that all the aisles and door-ways of the Music Hall had been crowded, as well as the seats, to hear the close of his new course of Sunday evening sermons; and that hundreds had been unable to gain admission to the building, even though going early. The popular tide now sets so strongly in that direction that several additional cars are to be run on the Metropolitan railway this evening, to accommodate Mr. Murray's hearers.

On the same evenings, and at the same hour, Mr. Weiss is delivering a course of excellent lectures in Fraternity Hall. The second one, last Sunday evening, had for its subject "Constancy to an Ideal." He will treat to-night of "Life, the parent of Symmetry." Mr. Weiss has few superiors either in the pulpit or on the platform. He shines equally in conversation and in writing; and he has the very great merit of making freedom of thought condusive to religion instead of antagonistic to it.

NORTH.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15th, 1869.

THE name of SWARTHMORE COLLEGE is familiar to the readers of THE STANDARD. It has been spoken of occasionally in the columns of your paper, including a description of the imposing edifice, an account of the progress of its construction, with various details and promises of facts pertaining to its situation and arrangement. At the risk of repetition let me briefly say, that the building stands on a commanding eminence at Westdale station on the West Chester Railroad, a few miles south of this city, a conspicuous attraction to the eye of the traveller, and embraces in its view a beautiful and diversified range of country. Near by, separated by a carriage-road from the college grounds, stands the old stone dwelling built was the birth-place and home of Benjamin West. The College was established by Members of the Society of Friends, or that branch commonly known as Hicksites, belonging to the Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York Yearly Meetings, and is exclusively under their care and control, or such as are stockholders in the Institution. It does not assume to be sectarian in its character or mission, but is open for the reception of pupils from all evangelical denominations. The priority of claim, however, is accorded to the children of Friends.

If you have ever given your readers the impression that the organization of the school, complexional distinctions are to be ignored, I think that I am justified in saying that you were in error. Although the scope and design of the institution may be broad, liberal and enlightened, affirmative of a generous sentiment of catholicity, it is not equal to disclaiming an exclusiveness in this respect, according to the prevalent ways of the world, and the question of color will be a recognized rule. If I am wrong in making this statement I hope it will be speedily corrected.

The college derives its name from Swarthmore Hall, which was the home of George Fox. It is capable of accommodating three hundred pupils. The number at the opening was about one hundred and eighty.

The inauguration ceremonies took place on Wednesday last. A large number of persons were in attendance, mostly Friends, who seemed to be greatly entertained by the exercises, and a deep interest in the occasion was very generally manifested. A pleasant and appropriate incidence was the transplanting of two oak trees, which had grown from acorns planted some years ago by Thomas West at his own home. Swarthmore College was made an object of great regard with him, and from the time that its establishment was first contemplated to the period of his departure, the project ever found in him a strong and earnest supporter, a helping friend, and a wise coadjutor. The honored and venerable Lucretia Mott assisted in the ceremonies connected with the transplanting of these two oak trees, which thus became associated with a twofold interest. They were placed in the lawn in front of the college. On this occasion George Truman made a brief and fitting address, who recommended each pupil who commenced with the history of the college to plant a memorial tree, to be noticed in after years of the growth of education from the seed there planted.

Subsequently a meeting was called in the lecture-room of the college, with Samuel Willetts of your city as chairman. The keys of the building were then delivered by Hugh McIlvain to the president of the college, giving a history of the building at the same time, and stating the condition of its finances. Edward Parrish, the president of the college, then delivered his address. This is published in full in the Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday. You are aware that pupils of both sexes are admitted at Swarthmore College on an equal footing. In some respects the plan adopted in matters of discipline and management is novel, and in a degree experimental. As far as possible they enjoy all social privileges in common, the usual restrictions and restrictions removed as fully as it is deemed expedient. At table the girls and boys are seated alternately. Such is likewise the case at their desks. From remarks made by J. D. Hicks of Long Island, who spoke in behalf of the managers and contributors of New York, I think there quote a paragraph relative to this subject of the sexes:

"Besides the general matter of education, according to the most approved methods of the times we have superadded a system for the joint education of the sexes, carrying out the principle we have long recognized in our products of the joint labor of men and women, but for all men and *women*. We not only propose to give them equal opportunities for culture, but equal rewards and honors as a measure for their attainments. In this joint education we will but imitate the natural order of our lives. Observation abundantly teaches us that the greatest happiness, the highest moral and social attainments are produced by the joint influence of the two sexes. Acting and reacting on each other, a healthful stimulus will be felt, that will not only facilitate study, aid in government but tend to preserve the home influence. We hope in so doing to prepare the mind of the students of Swarthmore with a more correct idea of social life, so that when they leave the college and go out into the world they will do it under circumstances more favorable for their best interests than could have been had their education been separate. We undertake this peculiarity of our scheme of instruction with confident expectations of the best results."

William Dorsey also spoke, who was followed by Lucretia Mott. The brief notice of her remarks in the *Press* account of the proceedings, ascribes to her a phraseology which formed no part of her utterance. In that portion of her address specially addressed to the pupils, she counselled proper and watchful heed to the "inner light" as an inestimable source of instruction, at the same time directing their attention to the value of the teachings of such good men as Elias Hicks, and the beautiful and simple truth taught by Jesus of Nazareth. In the course of her happy remarks she quoted a passage from Cowper, appropriately adapted to the spirit and tenor of her remarks, in which these lines occur:—

"Philosophy, baptized
In the pure fountain of eternal love
Has eyes indeed; and viewing all she sees
As meant to indicate a God to man,
Gives him his praise, and forfeits not her own.
Learning has been indeed a curse to those
On all her branches: piety has found
Friends in the friends of science, and true prayer
Has flow'd from lips wet with Castalian dews."

Becoming quiet prevailed at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday. Good order reigned. The students of the Woman's Medical College were in attendance at the clinic lectures, in full force, but the number of male students was greatly diminished. A large proportion of them have resolved to cease attending for the present, chiefly those who hail from Jefferson College and the University of Pennsylvania. Their wisdom, or want of wisdom, requires no comment. The Board of Managers of the Hospital have formally resolved, "that whilst a large majority of the students took no part in this disgraceful scene, the managers deem it their duty to censure such as did participate in it, and to adopt such measures as will secure good order on future occasions; that the managers would be unwilling to deprive any student of the important benefits to be derived from attending the clinical lectures at the hospital, but that this privilege can only be accorded to such as are disposed to conduct themselves with propriety." Good and sensible men! Their action deserves praise; and may nothing impel them to yield in their worthy determination, or cause them to abandon their position. The influences that will seek to exert their agency may be powerful, strenuous and plausible, but let us hope that these will fail to dissuade the managers from their course, or deter them in their purpose. Let them maintain their ground with unshaken courage and will.

Nov. 16. To-day's Press contains a communication in which the writer kindly and properly notices an error in my letter in last week's STANDARD. The names of the lecturers at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Doctors Hunt and Du Costa, are misplaced in my statement, and should exchange positions therein, with the topics treated upon. I regret that the error occurred, and gladly exempt Dr. Hunt from my criticism.

The other point is of minor consequence. The number of tickets sold a year ago, the writer says, was three hundred and eighty three; this year, on the corresponding date it was three hundred and eighty. This might be the case and yet the actual attendance on the 6th instant be unusual, I am assured that it was unparalleled.

W.

LAND FOR THE FREEDMEN.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 11th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Standard:

KNOWING the deep interest you feel in the progress of our *land* movement in behalf of the blacks, I take the liberty of chronicling a few facts in relation thereto, for the columns of THE STANDARD. Allow me to premise, that no one having had the opportunity I have had, to notice the facts in reference to this matter, can for a moment question that the work of abolitionists is nearly done, and at the same time be a true friend of the Southern freedmen. So far from the abolition of chattel slavery, being the whole work to be accomplished, this work was but fairly inaugurated when slavery fell. I am free to say, with my experience on the subject, that if the design of the American Nation, is to leave the Freedman where he was when emancipation was conferred upon him, it would have been better to have withheld from him that priceless boon. As well pull a man's house down over his head, because it is a rotten and noisome dwelling, and then leave him shivering in the open air, shelterless and homeless. The Christian does not propose to strip the sinner of his delusive pleasures without conferring upon him more substantial ones, and in depriving the slave of his master's care, we did not propose casting him upon the tender mercies of the world with none to be interested in his welfare. I make these remarks because they lie at the basis of all I have to communicate in the way of facts.

About one week ago, on my plantation in Columbia County, Ga., not far from one hundred of the sable sons of toil in that county, assembled to hear from me the glad tidings of my successful efforts in their behalf, during the past summer. Some six months ago, I bid them adieu, preparatory to my leaving that region for a season, for the purpose of interesting the Northern people in the subject of obtaining land for them to buy, on easy terms. They promised to follow me with their prayers, and to work energetically, and practice the most economy during my absence, so that on my return, they might become the owners of a small portion of the soil, so long tilled by them. "Don't forget me Mr. Stearns, I want twenty-five acres," exclaimed many a dusky-hued brother of our little congregation, as I left them at that time. During my absence, unwearied efforts had been put forth by the "rebels" to dishearten them, by telling them that they would never see me again, and that my land would be sold to the rebels, but as one of them told me on my return, they "believed in me, and believed in God," and felt that all would yet be right, and they rigidly adhered to their determination to try hard for some land." Words cannot express their wild enthusiasm on my return, and especially as I unfolded to them the grateful news, that through the liberality of their Northern friends, a farm of 1,500 acres was to be divided among them. Their joy knew no bounds, and many a tear glided down their dusky cheeks, as I told them how the Lord had led me on step by step, until the money had been obtained, not only to preserve this farm from the rebels, and thus enable me to continue my mission among them; but that the land was actually to be sold to them, in twenty-five acre lots, as they so ardently desired. If the kind friends in Boston and vicinity, who have so liberally contributed their rescue, could have witnessed the scene which ensued on their knowledge of these facts, I am sure, it would have amply repaid them for their efforts in their behalf. As the name of Photius Fisk was mentioned, as the principal one who had come to their rescue, no words can describe the gratitude they felt in their hearts towards him. I presume that all the negro boys, born in our neighborhood, for a year, will be named in honor of this noble man who came forward to the rescue of the blacks when nearly all others, feared to risk their money in such a venture. To him, and to that other exalted specimen of a true man, the Hon. Samuel E. Sewell, belong nearly all the credit due, to the successful inauguration of this first practical land movement, commenced by Northern residents, in behalf of the suffering freedmen. There were others who aided according to their ability, but these two men, pushed forward the enterprise with a determination that it should succeed, if possible. We now propose to others, to unite liberally in this enterprise, for more aid is needed, to insure its success for one year; after which as far as our colony is concerned, no more aid in money will be needed.

At the close of my remarks at the aforesaid meeting, I invited those who had *some* means with which to carry on their farms, to give me their names, with the number of acres of land, each person wished and the exact amount of means possessed by them; explaining to them, that those who had *some* means, would be the only ones that could be aided this year. About forty persons, representing over fifty families, eagerly pressed around the table, and subscribed for more land than the whole farm contains; but with a little diminution of the amount from each man's share, some fifty families will be provided with homes of their own, consisting of about twenty-five acres to a family. Twelve hundred acres will be thus divided among them, leaving three hundred acres of timber for general purposes. The price of the land varies from $5 to $15 per acre, according to the quality, and one-fifth of the value is to be paid annually, with interest at ten per cent per annum.

I inquired with great minuteness as to their means and found to my utter astonishment that those fifty persons possessed available means to the amount of $10,000, or, an average of $200. I think this cannot be beaten in any part of the world, when we consider the superhuman obstacles they have had to encounter, many of them having worked in less for $50, and in 60 for $75, a year. After this, no one can say that with a proper stimulus before them like this one of obtaining land, the freedmen of the South, cannot "take care of themselves." All they want is the means to operate with this year, and two hundred and fifty persons in Columbia County will be placed above want, and will be able to *support their own schools*, churches, etc. Each of these families needs about $300, to carry them through to the 1st of September, at which time their corn will be ripe enough to use. This is to be divided as follows: one mule will suffice for two families, and will cultivate forty acres, which will be about the allotment for a family, leaving 200 acres for the Industrial school it is proposed establishing at this same place under the charge of Mrs. Bickerdyke, or some other well qualified person. This mule will cost $125. Rations will be needed to the amount of $160 for four persons. Feed for the mule and tools will be $200, the total of $535 for two families, but to allow for contingencies it is better to call it $300 each, or $15,000 for fifty families. Now these persons possess $10,000, leaving the comparatively small sum of $5,000 only to be raised. This sum of money must be pledged immediately by reliable persons, whose word is as good as their notes. There is no time for delay, for all farming operations for the ensuing year are consummated at the South, by Christmas. Several weeks will be expended in preparing houses, and in selecting land, so that what is done, must be done by the 1st of December at the farthest. All matters not concluded then, must lie over, for another year's completion.

It is not proposed to ask a dollar of this fund as a *gift*. The whole of it will be secured if desired by a mortgage on land, which will to-day bring at private sale $15,000; and on which there is already only $6,000, secured, making $11,000 in all. The property as already promised to the blacks, will bring the owners over $20,000 exclusive of over $5,000 worth of buildings—so that it is a good paying investment to any one. Excuse the minuteness of this statement. I make it to show all interested, that this is no quixotic, or uncertain enterprise, but a clear and well-defined plan, on which have been cropped for nearly two years past, the brains of us sound practical men as this country can produce. Remember that every foot of this land is already subscribed for, and ardently desired, by leading blacks, with whom I have long been personally acquainted. I have so much confidence in the men, and in their success, that I am willing to become *personally responsible* for every dollar invested in this enterprise, and will give ample security, for its payment in one or two years, provided it is left with me to manage the business. I cannot become responsible for funds entrusted to persons however well-meaning, who do not understand the little minutiae of daily business, and are not careful of every loose end, and thread. The most rigid economy is necessary on the part of those who control this matter, as in all other matters, where success is expected. Persons wishing to aid in this enterprise, to ever so small an amount, will please send in their names as soon as possible, after receipt of this, time, when it will be paid, to Hon. Samuel E. Sewell, Number 46 Washington street, Boston, where any communications for me, can be addressed at present. Yours very respectfully,

C. STEARNS.

HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

WE mentioned recently the probable founding of a horticultural school for the education and experimental training of girls and women, in horticultural pursuits at Ithaca, N. Y., adjacent to the Cornell University, to be under the direction of Miss Marwedel, of Germany. Mr. Cornell, we understand, has made a generous grant of land for the purpose, and President White proffers to those who may become students in the proposed school free advantages of the University lectures. The enterprise is an original one, eminently worthy of encouragement. Some capital will be required to start with. This it is expected will be ultimately returned to those who furnish it. Those who are interested to enlarge the sphere of industrial pursuits for women, and to prepare them for skilled labor by thorough training, and thus to insure better compensation, will do well to acquaint themselves with Miss Marwedel's plan of work and extend to her the cooperation necessary to make it successful. The following is her prospectus:

HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss Marwedel, recently of Hamburg, Germany, and formerly Principal of the "*Weibliche Gewerbeschule*," (School of Industry for Girls), established by the "Society for Promoting the Employment of Women," at Hamburg, and author of "Why we Want Cooperative Industrial Schools.—A social problem of our time;" with an extended experience and observation abroad has been for some months engaged in this country endeavoring to promote a higher order of Industrial Education among women, uniting with that aim the largest degree of intellectual culture. To the accomplishment of these objects the following plan was submitted:

It is proposed under the direction of Miss Marwedel, to open a Horticultural School for girls in Ithaca, N. Y., where the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the founder of the University at that place, has granted land for the purpose, and where President White has offered free access to the University lectures for her pupils.

This school is to be a cooperative institution, for which shares are to be issued of $5.00 each, in order that persons of small means may secure an interest in it, while the wealthy can show theirs by taking a larger number.

On these shares not more than five per cent. dividend will ever be declared, all other profits accruing being devoted to the school, or pupils, or to pay back the capital.

The object of this school is to give an industrial as well as a literary education, and so to organize work, that it may serve for intellectual as well as physical activity. The industrial instruction will not be wholly confined to horticulture, but be extended, as opportunity offers, to other branches of business and manufactures, such as women can appropriately carry on.

A well-ordered business will at once be organized, that the school may be, as soon as possible, self-supporting.

A liberal gentleman of New York, Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, has promised to supplement Mr. Cornell's kindly grant by supplying a large quantity of seeds and plants, and we are assured that many other horticulturists will also contribute largely.

The culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the collecting of seeds for the market, preserving fruits, arranging bouquets and wreaths, and possibly the keeping of bees, can be begun as soon as there are pupils and teachers enough secured.

The admission fee for pupils for the year will be ten dollars; the instruction will be free, their board to be paid by work.

A course of two or three years will be necessary to secure a diploma.

The Officers of the School will consist of the Principal and Teachers of the various branches taught in the institution, a practical Gardener, and assistant, with the needed domestic help, whose knowledge and capacity shall be such as to fit them to instruct in their respective duties, it being the design to enable the necessary work to be performed by the pupils alone at the earliest practicable period.

The course of instruction will include Botany, the propagation and culture of plants, Agricultural Chemistry and Economy, Hygiene, practical Drawing, one or more Foreign Languages, Chorus Singing, Housekeeping and needlework, and whatever of technical knowledge may be rendered necessary in order to carry on the industries undertaken.

As soon as the institution becomes self-supporting, and there is a surplus of earnings, as in the Dr-as-making and Milliner-houses, and in the Army clothing factory, (London), after the payment of the dividend agreed upon, and securing of such portion for the improvements as may be needed in the Institution, the pupils shall each receive a proportionable share.

The pupils must fund themselves not to leave before the time agreed upon, except for good reason, by consent of the Faculty. A stipulated sum will be required, as a forfeit if this rule is infringed.

The Capital that has been estimated as necessary for the enterprise will be Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

It is hoped it will owe its existence to the benevolent cooperation of that part of the public that believes in the necessity and desirableness of giving industrial as well as literary education to women.

The first great object to be attained by such schools is the doing away with charitable institutions, which demoralize whenever they are resorted to, while cooperative labor elevates work and the individuals who engage in it.

Subscriptions will be received by HON. EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca, N. Y.; REV. SAMUEL MAY, Syracuse, N. Y.; MRS. HORACE MANN, Cambridge, Mass.; REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, Boston; ANDREW S. FULLER, Editor of *Hearth and Home*, No. 37 Park Row, New York; AARON M. POWELL, Editor NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, No. 39 Nassau street, N. Y.; Col. R. J. HINTON, Washington, D. C.

The following are interested in this enterprise and have promised their support:

MISS ELIZABETH P. PEABODY; MRS. CHARLES S. PIERCE, President of the Women's Parliament; DR. ANNA E. DINSMORE, Vice President of the Women's Parliament; JENNIE JUNE CROLY; CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE; MARY F. DAVIS; LAURA M. BRONSON; MATILDE F. ANNECKE; KATTIE GRIFFITH BROWN; J. QUINCY; President ANDREW D. WHITE; HORACE GREELEY; MARCUS SPRING; DR. HALLBROOK; P. T. QUINN; Professor M. C. TYLER; R. P. HALLOWELL, WILLIAM P. TOMLINSON, WILLIAM S. CARPENTER.

THANKSGIVING CAROL.

BY R. W. HUME.

AGAIN within our homesteads dear,
With happy hearts we'll throng;
And, seated round our festal fare,
We'll sing a cheerful song.
From North to South, from East to West,
In thoroughfare and lane,
Unto the Giver of all Good
Our annual meed of praise.

We'll thank Him that the spring that's passed,
In cool green garments dressed;
Has nurtured well the precious seed
Cast on the Earth's broad breast.
When, all its winter fetters burst,
The water bounded free;
When all the Air was full of life,
And buds decked every tree.

We'll thank him for the season bright,
When Summer's glory gilt with flowers,
In golden glory led the dance
Amid the circling hours.
When languid, from the sun's hot beams,
The cattle sought the shade;
When every mead was rich and gay,
In painted spoils arrayed.

When merry Reapers in our fields
Are binding up the sheaves;
And woods put on their Joseph's coat
Of many-colored leaves;
We'll thank Him that brown Autumn's horn
With plenty 'a running o'er;
That, once again, our granaries are filled,
And garnered is our store.

Hurrah for Winter's jovial face!
In overgrown height;
With hearty love let's ring him in
With jests and gay delight.
Till, seated by their old-times talk,
The elder folks retire;
And Dick and Susan stolen down
To spark beside the fire.

Oh! in this good and blessed time
May all our wranglings cease;
And, through our free and happy land,
Be this a day of peace.
Let North and South, and East and West,
In grateful chorus raise,
Unto the Giver of the Feast,
Their Annual Song of Praise.

MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S LECTURES IN NEWARK, N. J.

MR. T. S. CRANE of Newark, N. J., a gentleman deeply interested in educational movements, and especially in efforts for the improvement of the poorer working people, has arranged for the delivery of a course of *free* lectures upon a variety of topics during the present lecture season in Newark. The following is the programme of speakers and subjects:

OCTO. M. BEARD M. D., Nov. 19th, "*The Human Machine, What is it.*"

G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., Dec. 3rd, "*Books and Authors.*"

H. HOLT Esq., Dec. 17th *Odjeration.*"

Rev. H. STEBBINS, Riverdale, Dec. 29th, *Reading—"Christmas Carol."*

H. P. JOHNSTON Esq. of the N. Y. *Times*, March 11th, "*Newspaper Life.*"

Rev. G. J. MINOINS, Supt. City Missions, January 29th, "*Frontier Life and the Plains.*"

A. D. P. RANDOLPH, Esq., Feb. 11th, "*The Stevensons—The Iron Workers.*"

A. M. POWELL, Feb. 25th, "*Temperance.*"

D. VAN COTT, Esq, January 2d, "*Pluck.*"

Rev. R. C. MORSE, JR., March 25th, "*Sights in Europe.*"

Music will precede each lecture.

A WINTER HOME FOR INVALIDS IN FLORIDA.—Many invalids seek, and are much benefited by winter homes in the milder climate of the South, comfortable accommodations it is not however easy to find. To those in need we are glad to be able to announce the opening of a new institution to be under the joint management of Drs. Seth Rogers and O. F. Harris of Worcester, Mass., at Magnolia, East Florida, which we are well assured will be all that could be desired on the part of invalids and others who may wish to spend the winter in Florida. Both are men widely known and highly esteemed for their personal worth and professional ability. They have purchased and greatly improved the well-known property of MAGNOLIA, formerly owned and occupied by Dr. N. D. Benedict.

In their circular Drs. Rogers and Harris say:

"The chronic diseases most likely to be benefitted by the mild climate of the peninsula are Bronchial, Pulmonary, Rheumatic and Dyspeptic affections.

Those who, in the summer months, are able to exercise in the open air may, in Florida, continue the benefit of such healthful exercise during the winter and spring. But very feeble persons should not make a long journey without the sanction of their medical advisers. Physicians can also better judge of the probable effect of a milder climate for such cases. Invalids are especially cautioned against planning to return North before June. The transition from the dry, genial air of the peninsula in April and May to the chilling dampness of our northern spring months has sometimes proved fatal to pulmonary cases. Therefore if the full benefit of an entire winter and spring is not attainable, one should go South in the later, instead of the earlier, part of the inclement season."

Magnolia is twenty five miles south of Jacksonville, with which it has easy and frequent communication, and one and a half miles below Green Cove Spring.

The fare by first class steamers from New York, via. Charleston and Savannah, landing passengers directly upon the premises at Magnolia, is not far from thirty dollars. Time, from four to four and a half days. By Railway from New York to Jacksonville and thence to Magnolia by any of the river steamers, the fare and fatigue are something more; but the time about one day less.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY, at Harmonial Hall, Eleventh and Wood streets, Philadelphia, November, 23d and 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A number of speakers will be present, among them Hon. Marvin H. Bovee, of Wisconsin, Lucretia Mott, Alfred H. Love, Dr. Child, R. W. M. Townsend, Aaron M. Powell, Charles C. Burleigh, Rev. Fielder Israel, and others are expected.

Those who cannot attend may send their annual contributions to I. Ellwood Chapman, Treasurer.

EVENING MEETINGS.

Hon. MARVIN H. BOVEE, Ex-State Senator of Wisconsin, will deliver three lectures on "The Abolition of the Death Penalty," as follows:

FIRST LECTURE.—Monday, Nov. 22d, "Capital Punishment." The general aspect of the question presented; embracing the gratifying results in those States which have abolished the death punishment.

SECOND LECTURE.—Tuesday, 23rd, "The Darwinian Law." Its moral effect upon society considered; and its antagonism to the spirit of Christianity treated.

THIRD LECTURE.—Wednesday, 24th, "The Better Plan; or, What shall be done with the Criminal?"

Afternoon meetings free. Evening meetings 25 cts. each income or 50 cts. for the course. By order of the Committee,

A. H. LOVE, President.

LITERARY.

The Index is the title of a new weekly journal, issued on or about the first of January, 1870, at Toledo, Ohio, with the Rev. Francis E. Abbot, as editor.

"*The Index*," says the prospectus, "will aim at a two-fold object, positive and negative. It will aim, above all things, to increase the real genuine Religion in the world,—to develop a nobler spirit and higher purpose both in society and the individual. It will aim, at the same time, to increase freedom in the world,—to destroy every species of spiritual slavery, to expose every form of superstition, to encourage independence of thought and action in all matters that concern belief, character, or conduct. It will, in short, be devoted to the cause of Free Religion, which it proposes to advocate with the utmost ability and moral earnestness it can command. *The Index* will be the organ of no party in politics and no sect in religion."

Funds have been pledged by responsible parties sufficient to ensure the publication of the paper at least one year. The price will be two dollars per annum in advance. Though disclaiming, as we think unnecessarily, the name of Christian, Mr. Abbot is conscientious in his convictions and earnest in action beyond the average of men. He is a young man of decided intellectual ability, and no doubt will render the journal over which he is to preside attractive, especially to free and independent thinkers. It will quite certainly be sufficiently fearless and outspoken in all matters pertaining to religion to interest the extreme religious radicals. We presume that it will not be merely or chiefly negative, but that editorially, at least, it will affirm important, fundamental truths. We welcome Mr. Abbot cordially to the field of journalism, and hope his labors may be largely useful in promoting a truer and nobler conception than now prevails in the public mind, of life, its opportunities, responsibilities and duties.

RECEIVED.

WILEY'S ELOCUTION AND ORATORY. By Charles A. Wiley. 444 pp. New York: Clark & Maynard.

Putnam's Monthly for December. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

The Galaxy for December. New York: Sheldon & Co.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

WILLIAM ROBINSON left his earthly for his spirit home, 9th mo., 1st, 1869, from his well-known residence in Jefferson County, Mt. Pleasant Township, Ohio. In age he was past his ninth decade.

His family, friends, and large circle of acquaintances will miss him, yet we know he fell like the aged oak, in the glory of years, to which so few attain.

It was pleasant to be near him; he complained of no sickness; said he felt no pain, only weakness of body. His mind was calm, clear, and anxious to go hence: he would often say "It can't be many days longer now. I have lived here long enough." His was the only natural death to them he was about to cover save. The spiritual man was waiting for the new birth; angels with a new body and new robes awaiting the cry "Abba Father." Such men who have seen more than thirty thousand mornings, carry us back to revolutions in Church and State.

Uncompromising when believing he was in the right, a Garrisonian Abolitionist; he took the *Liberator* from the first to the last number, and was one of THE STANDARD'S patrons. A member of the Society of Friends (Hicksite), but not feeling fellowship with them for some years past he requested to be disowned. The Friends, that were once so unfriendly to their best friends, have not yet publicly condemned their church, for aiding the rebel South—their motto was "Keep in the *quiet*."

I know that many who read these lines will remember William Robinson, and he had a kind wife Jane, for they have entertained many strangers. When such men go hence, we should not mourn, for their progress is evermore.

"They said he was growing old,
I said, he was growing young—
They said, he was going to die,
He: hallelujahs just begun!"

JEMIMA M. WHITEN.

EMMA JANE EPPES.

DIED.—On the 5th inst. in Philadelphia, EMMA JANE EPPES, aged 43 years.

The career of this excellent and useful woman, was marked by the most unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity. Living in the family of the writer of this brief notice for more than thirty years, he can freely testify, to her strong, sympathetic nature, ever ready to respond to the appeals of suffering, by generous gifts of money and personal service. Her interest in the Anti-Slavery Cause was eminently noticeable, especially in that field of labor, in which aid was required to facilitate the escape of the flying fugitive slave. In a word, she was a true and noble woman, richly endowed with those high qualities of soul which in their legitimate and generous use fulfilled the true idea of faith in God, by love to man.

R. P.

BYBERRY, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CALL.

THE undersigned, being convinced of the necessity of an American Woman Suffrage Association, which shall embody the deliberate action of the State organizations, and shall carry with it their united weight, do hereby respectfully invite such organizations to be represented in a Delegate Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, November 24th and 25th, A. D., 1869.

The proposed basis of this Convention is as follows:

The Delegates appointed by existing State organizations shall be admitted, provided their number does not exceed, in each case, that of the Congressional delegation of the State. Should it fall short of that number additional Delegates may be admitted from local organizations, or from no organization whatever, provided the applicants be actual residents of the States they claim to represent. But no votes shall be counted in the Convention except of those actually admitted as Delegates.

MAINE.—John Neal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Nathaniel White, Armenia S. White, William T. Savage.

VERMONT.—James Hutchinson, Jr., C. W. Willard.

MASSACHUSETTS.—William Lloyd Garrison, Lydia Maria Child, David Lee Child, George F. Hoar, Julia Ward Howe, Gilbert Haven, Caroline M. Severance, James Freeman Clarke, Abby Kelley Foster, Stephen S. Foster, Frank B. Sanborn, Phebe A. Hanaford, E. D. Draper, Edna L. Cheney.

RHODE ISLAND.—Elizabeth B. Chace, T. W. Higginson, Rowland G. Hazard.

CONNECTICUT.—H. M. Rogers, Seth Rogers, Marianna Stanton.

NEW YORK.—George William Curtis, Lydia Mott, Henry Ward Beecher, Frances D. Gage, Samuel J. May, Celia Burleigh, Wm. H. Burleigh, Aaron M. Powell, Anna C. Field, Gerit Smith, E. S. Barker.

NEW JERSEY.—Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, John Gage, Portia Gage, Antoinette Brown Blackwell A. J. Davis, Mary F. Davis.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mary Grew, Elisha Sprigg Turner, Alfred H. Love.

DELAWARE.—Thomas Garret, Fielder Israel.

OHIO.—Hannah M. Tracy Cutler, A. J. Boyer, Mary V. Longley, J. J. Bellville, Miriam H. Cole, S. Bolton.

INDIANA.—Amanda M. May, George W. Julian, Laura Giddings Julian, Lizzie M. Boynton.

ILLINOIS.—Mary A. Livermore, C. B. Waite, Myra Bradwell, James B. Bradwell, Sharon Tyndale, J. P. Weston, Robert Collyer, Joseph Haven, E. R. Allen, Rev. Dr. Forrester, J. B. Harrison.

MICHIGAN.—Margaret Tyler, James A. D. Stone, Mrs. L. H. Stone, G. C. Jones.

WISCONSIN.—Lily Peckham, Augusta J. Chapin.

IOWA.—Amelia Bloomer, Mrs. Austin Adams, Edna Tuttle Smith, Martha M. Griffith, J. M. Mansfield, Belle Mansfield.

KANSAS.—Charles Robinson, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, John Ekin D. D., J. P. Root.

MINNESOTA.—Mrs. S. B. Stearns.

MISSOURI.—Mrs. W. T. Hazard, Isaac H. Sturgeon, Mrs. Beverly Allan, James P. Vandiver, Mary E. Doody, J. C. Orrick, Mrs. Geo. D. Hall.

TENNESSEE.—G. W. Wines, Charles J Woodbury.

LOUISIANA.—Mary Atkins Lynch.

TEXAS.—Elizabeth C. Wright.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Grace Greenwood.

ARIZONA.—A. R. Safford.

CALIFORNIA.—J. A. Brewster.

Special Notices.

PHOTOGRAPH OF JOHN G. WHITTIER.

WE have completed arrangements which enable us to offer, as an additional premium for new subscribers, a life-like, handsomely finished, medium sized photograph of JOHN G. WHITTIER. It is of the same size, and in the same finished style, as that of Mr. Phillips, and by the same artist, Mr. Augustus Marshall, 145 Tremont street, Boston. As a photographer, Mr. Marshall is equalled by few, and surpassed by none in Boston, or elsewhere. Each photograph will be accompanied by Mr. Whittier's autograph. We doubt not that many of our readers, by whom everything from Mr. Whittier's pen is fondly treasured, will be glad to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to obtain a recent and truthful likeness of him. It is the best we have ever seen of him, and will, we have no doubt, give excellent satisfaction to his numerous friends.

To any one who will remit to us for two new subscribers, one year, ($6), or to any old subscriber, remitting also for one new subscriber ($6), we will send post paid a copy of the excellent photograph of Mr. Whittier.

To any one remitting for three new subscribers, ($9), or renewing, and remitting for two new subscribers ($9), we will send one copy of Wendell Phillips' photograph of John G. Whittier, and one of Wendell Phillips.

WE continue to offer to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6); either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters," 562 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

Lydia Maria Child's Romance of the Republic, 442 pages—price $2.50.

Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court, 498 pages—price $2.50.

WE will send post-paid, to any one renewing a subscription for THE STANDARD and sending one new subscriber ($6); or remitting for two new subscribers ($6), a copy of ANNA E. DICKINSON'S new book, 201 pages, just issued by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, entitled "WHAT ANSWER?" As with her voice, so with her pen, Miss Dickinson pleads eloquently the cause of the still oppressed colored people. The story is one of thrilling interest, characterized by a noble purpose and high moral tone. It deserves, and will doubtless achieve, a wide circulation. Our premium offer puts it within easy each of thousands.

CLUB RATES.

We will hereafter send *The Radical* ($4.00 a year) and THE STANDARD, each one year to old, or new subscribers, the two for $5.50;—

The Herald of Health ($2.00 a year) and THE STANDARD, the two for $3.50.

Merry's Museum ($1.50 a year) and THE STANDARD, the two for $3.50.

The Woman's Advocate ($2.00 a year) and THE STANDARD, the two for $4.00;—

**The

Miscellaneous Department.

THE SLEEP.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"*He giveth His beloved sleep.*"—*Psalm*, 121, 2d.

Or all the thoughts of God, that are
Born inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist music deep,
Now tell me if that any is,
For gift or grace, surpassing this—
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

What would we give to our beloved?
The hero's heart to be unmoved—
The poet's star-tuned heart to sweep—
The Senate's shouts to patriot's vows—
The monarch's crown to light the brows?
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

What do we give to our beloved?
A little faith all undisproved—
A little dust to over weep—
And bitter memories to make
The whole earth blasted for our sake:
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

"Sleep soft, beloved!" we sometimes say;
But have no time to draw away
Sad dreams that through the eyelids creep;
But never doleful dream again
Shall break the happy slumbers, when
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

His dew drops mutely on the hill;
His cloud above it saileth still,
Though on its slopes men toil and reap!
More softly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud is floated overhead,
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

Yea! men may wonder, while they scan
A thinking, feeling, living, man,
In such a rest his heart to keep;
But angels say—and through the word,
I ween their blessed smile is heard—
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

For me, my heart that erst did go,
Most like a tired child at a show,
That sees through tears the jugglers leap,
Would now its wearied vision close;
Would, child-like, on His love repose,
"Who giveth His beloved sleep."

And friends!—dear friends!—when it shall be
That this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier ye come to weep,
Let one, most loving of you all,
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall,"
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

SPARE THE BIRDS.

BY DR. TRIMBLE, NEWARK, N. J.

ANY one who wishes to learn the condition of the fruit crops of the country can have no better place than the Washington Market of New York. Quinces, the late pears, and the winter supply of apples are now there. Those whose eyes have been educated to see blemishes upon fruit will be astonished at finding so many. The most apparent are those in the apples, and caused by the apple moth. This insect is the second in importance of all the enemies of our fruits. This moth, like most other moths and butterflies, increases rapidly. Some deposit several hundred eggs at a brood, and there are two broods of the apple moth each year. The rules of arithmetic would show us how such a rate of increase would so multiply all these enemies that all the apples of the country would soon be appropriated by them—none left for us. But this insect, like most others, has its checks. The weather sometimes comes to our relief. Some insects feed upon other insects, and many are destroyed by parasites. But I wish to speak now particularly of the birds as our friends in protecting us to a great extent against the dangerous accumulation of insect enemies. Here is a bunch of a dozen birds, already picked, bought in the Washington Market. Two of them are the downy woodpecker. This is one of the woodpecker family that remains with us all winter, and like most of the others is exclusively insectivorous. Here are some specimens of apples, like millions and millions of others every year, perforated through and through by an insect, until it is ont of shape, insipid, and almost worthless. This is the work of the caterpillar of an apple moth. This caterpillar, after feeding to maturity, leaves the apple and seeks a place of concealment in which to spin its cocoon. If the tree has scales of bark large enough to suit its purpose, it will take refuge there, and there this downy woodpecker finds it. Here are scales of bark from apple and pear trees, under which the remains of the cocoons of this insect may be seen, and on the other side of each you may observe a hole leading directly to the middle of that cocoon. The hole was made by one of these downy woodpeckers, and through it he has taken the caterpillar that had destroyed an apple. I have long known that this terrible enemy of our fruits had its enemy amongst the birds; but until I found in the stomach of one of these downy woodpeckers several of these caterpillers I was at a loss to know to which of the many birds we were so much indebted. After long and patient watching, I was able to identify this one—caught in the act. There is probably nothing more wonderful in Nature than the ingenuity of many birds in finding their insect prey. This one finds this concealed caterpillar not by seeing it—that is impossible; not by smell nor by any motion—it is as quiet as a mummy; neither by instinct—the bird is American, the insect a foreign importation. No, he finds it by sounding; he taps all scales alike, but stops to make a hole through the one under which the worm lies. Could we have this bird in abundance, we should have more and better apples and pears; but like all the other woodpeckers, it is diminishing in numbers in proportion as the woods of the country are cut away. And, sad to tell, the few that are left of this most valuable of all our small birds are sold in the markets of this city, ready picked, for four cents apiece.

Here are the heads of five cedar-birds, sometimes called cherry-birds. In consequence of the bad name this bird has, from the circumstance that it will sometimes take cherries, I have given it a thorough investigation. I have killed many; more than I ever will again. In the stomach of one I found several cankerworms, so perfect as to be readily identified, and the heads of enough more to make thirty-six in all. Think of that! One cedar-bird taking at a single meal thirty-six cankerworms. This insect has for half a century been a perfect scourge of the apple orchards of a great part of New England, and has at times seriously threatened other sections of the country. This little bird is a gross feeder, and continues in flocks till near midsummer. Where insects appear in great numbers, as the canker and other spanworms sometimes do, it will come suddenly in large flocks, and feed three day after day till the pest is subdued. And this beautiful little friend of ours—the second best of all the birds—is sold by bushels in this market both fall and spring; and no one, not even Beecr, to cry shame. In the stomachs of these berries—the peculiar smell of the latter was very perceptible in the stomachs of two. The lovers of gin will probably be enemies of this bird in future; but when it is known that all the juniper berries used in this country come from Europe, it may mollify the wrath of the gin-drinkers. Here is the head of the American shrike, or butcher-bird. Its stomach was filled to repletion with a mass of insects, but so comminuted as to be undistinguishable except by a microscope. This bird, it is said, will transfix insects on thorns or briers, after satisfying his present wants, so as to keep them till hungry.

Here is a meadow-lark. You will observe how long and strong the beak is. He had fed to repletion on a species of reduvious insect, like the squash or pumpkin-bug. In all examinations of the stomachs of larks I have found insects only, and nearly always but one kind of an insect at a time. In the early spring they will feed upon ules, a species of centipede, found about the roots of grass. In the summer you will find beetles. This bird appears to have an instinct by which it knows where to find its insect food by the appearance of the vegetation, and its beak is formed for such a purpose. If shot when feeding, it will be often found coated with mud. This bird is insectiverous, except when the ground is covered with snow; it will then, from necessity, visit your barns or stacks for seeds and grain.

And now, please, let your imaginations carry you back to the country in June, on the old farm—in the meadows. You will see these superb tints glistening in the sunbeams. You will hear that glorious burst of melody, and the sense of happiness thrills all through you. God knew how to make a world, and to call it good when it was made. He made the meadow-lark. He painted it. He made its beak to penetrate the earth, there to catch the insects sapping the roots of our plants. He fashioned the organ to produce that wonderful melody.

Meadow-larks are sold in your markets for ten cents apiece. Here is a robin; bushels and bushels of robins are in your markets for a dollar a dozen. How would any of you feel if some vagabond boy should shoot your robin—the red-breast that greets you morning and evening from the top of your highest tree in the garden?

This larger bird is the largest of the woodpecker family in this part of the country. It is commonly called a flicker, sometimes high-holer because it makes a hole for its nest high up in a tree. The stomach of this bird contained a red berry like a cranberry, the seeds of dogwood berries, and nearly a thousand small ants. From former examinations of this bird, I should judge that ants are its chief food. I once counted 800, mostly in the larvæ condition, taken at one meal. The flesh of this bird is hard and the smell rank—not fit for food; still it is often in the market.

Here are the heads of three cat-birds. Every one knows this bird. It is everywhere in the country, and often frequents our larger gardens in the city. It is a mocking-bird, and very nearly allied to the one kept as a pet. Like your pet mocking-bird, it will eat a great variety of food. These had been feeding upon berries; one had eaten purple ones, from a species of dogwood, until the stomach was purple through and through. In the summer, when feeding its young, the cat-bird is often very valuable. Many times our grape-leaves are destroyed by caterpillars. One species this last season was very destructive, they appearing in great numbers very suddenly, and from their manner of feeding are called processionary caterpillars. In a few days the leaves on those grape-vines will be mere skeletons. If cat-birds have nests in that neighborhood, those processions are soon broken up.

Near where I bought these birds was another stand, kept by a woman, where birds still less were hanging up for sale. I asked what they were. She said reed-birds. (Reed-birds left us for the South a month ago). She had ten or twelve bunches, with a dozen each. There were blue-birds, yellow-birds or finches, creepers, nut-hatches, several downy woodpeckers; but the greater number were wood-robins and the hermit-thrush, and at four shillings a dozen. I offered to buy a dozen if she would let me pick out the different kinds. This seemed to excite suspicion, and she at once said: "There were no English sparrows amongst them." I soon found it would be impossible for me to get what I wanted, and left, intending to send some one the next morning to get either an assortment or take the whole. But the next morning they were gone. The blue-bird I had several times examined, finding it exclusively insectivorous, as its beak indicates. The creepers and nut-hatchers can eat nothing else but insects. The wood-robins and hermit-thrushes I had never killed, nor ever will. While their beaks indicate them to be somewhat omnivorous, like the other thrushes, as they live in the dense woods, they can do us no harm, even if they do not live exclusively on insects. Any one familiar with the song of the wood-robin needs no description. That most valuable author on ornithology, Alexander Wilson, left directions in his will that he should be buried under the trees in the burial-ground of the Swedes' Church, near Philadelphia, so that the birds could sing over his grave. Of all the singing-birds, the wood-robin was the special favorite of Wilson; but the songs of the hermit-thrush were considered by Audubon as still more exquisite. By common consent the melody of these two little birds is unrivaled in this world; and yet a woman in the Washington Market calls them reed-birds, and sells them for four shillings a dozen.

I have for years been investigating the food of birds. I wished to know positively how far they were useful to us in controlling the insects destructive to our crops. I have killed and dissected many, so that the information should be absolute. I shall kill no more for such a purpose. I have learned enough to satisfy any one that the birds are one of the links in the chain of creation, just as necessary as any other link for the harmonious working of the whole. There is check and counter-check everywhere. Take out the birds, and insects would soon preponderate. (Hundreds of instances could be given where the experiment has been tried).

Now, what can be done to prevent the wanton destruction of agents so valuable? In New Jersey we have a law ample for the protection of the birds, if enforced. Most other States, I believe, have similar laws. But your markets show how little they are regarded. This Club may do something. By giving proper information, we may show the people how much it is to their interest to spare the birds, and thus create a public sentiment stronger than law for their protection. True, some of them will help themselves to our cherries, and an oriole will occasionally sip nectar from our grapes. Not only boys, but even men, have been known to shoot them for making so free. Let me implore both men and boys to shoot no more birds from such a motive. Remember they work for you seven days in the week, and charge you nothing but this occasional indulgence.—*Address delivered before Farmers' Club, N. Y., Nov. 2d*, 1869.

THE PICTURED ROCKS AT MACHIASPORT, ME.—These rocks are situated on Clark's point, about two miles south of the village of Machiasport. The existence of the Indian hieroglyphics on them was well known to the first settlers. The ledge is situated on the shore between high and low water mark, forming a ridge about five feet in height above the level of the water. Across the ridge from smooth from the action of the sea of the drift period. The upper surface is nearly level, while the southerly portion, on which most of the hieroglyphics are written, is inclined at an angle of 35 degrees. The hieroglyphics cover a space of 7 feet wide and 24 feet in length. They represent the various wild animals of the region, figures of men and women, a cross, a trident, and quite a number of nondescript figures. One of the animals is ten inches in height and a foot in length. They are distinctly cut in the rock, and show the rude marks of Indian sculpture. The existence of a cross indicates that they were cut after intercourse with the French, which could not have been much over 200 years ago. The southerly face contains 75 figures, and the level surface 35. The eastern portion of the tablet is composed of pyritiferous slate which is undergoing decomposition, and as a consequenc some of the figures are partially destroyed. Among the animals, the moose, deer and bear are most conspicuous. A tortoise figures among them, and from the great variety of figures it would seem as though the authors intended it as a list of all the native animals.

UMBRELLAS IN THE PERFECT CITY.—A funny thing happened as we left the play. A sudden April shower had sprung up, and so we found the porches and passage-ways lined with close-stacked umbrellas; they looked like muskets in an armory. Every gentleman took one, and those of the ladies who needed. Angelides handed one to me. It seems that the city owns and provides the umbrellas. When I came to the inn, I put mine in the hall, and that was the last I shall see of it. But I have inquired, and it seems that, as soon as the rain is over, the agent for this district will come round in a wagon and collect them. If it rain any day when I am here a waiter from the inn will run and fetch me one. I shall carry it till the rain is over, and then leave it anywhere I choose. The agent for that district will pick it up, and place it in the umbrella stand for the nomos. In case of a sudden shower, as this to-night, it is, of course, their business to supply churches or theatres.

I have noticed another good thing about umbrellas. A man in front of me that day it rained had a letter to post at a box which was on a street lamp. If he had had to hold his umbrella with one hand,—to open the box with another, and to drop in a letter with a third, it would have been awkward, for he had but two hands. So they had made the cover of the box with a ring handle,—he opened it with his umbrella-hand, catching the ring with the hook of the umbrella,—and posted his letter with his other hand.—*From Edward Everett Hale's "My Visit to Sybaris."*

OCTOBER THOUGHTS.

I.

STILL falls the leaf, on golden sheaf
The harvest sans no longer shine;
In rudder brown their beams go down,
And rudder tinge the far sea-line;
And each fair fading of the day shows plainer yet the the day's decay.

II.

Soon from the West, in angrier quest,
The chariots of the wind shall sweep;
Soon, down the shore, with hoarser roar
Shall sound the trumpets of the deep,
Till autumn's vesture disappear, and the dark storm-cloud's path be clear.

III.

Then, while her eyes to leaden skies
The patient earth no more may raise,
E'en tempests' power in that drear hour
Shakes not her hope in gladder days,
She deems that spring will come anew and deck her in fresh robes of dew.

IV.

So, o'er our soul when thick clouds roll
And youth's bright pageants sink in shade;
When, pressed with care, we wo despair
As dreams we closest clung to fade—
Let some such gracious thought of spring rise hopeful to our imaging.

—*Fraser's Magazine.* G. W. M. D.

ANECDOTE OF CARLOTTA PATTI.

THE New York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* relates the following:

Burns didn't know the sex as well as I do, or he would have sung "Woman's inhumanity to woman." Once upon a time, in the city of New York, a young lady, possessed of a fine soprano voice, was to decide by a sort of public rehearsal her fate with the managerial powers of the Academy. A large number were invited, comprising all the musical critics and amateurs and professionals, and a large detachment from the theatrical and literary world, forming a formidable audience for an unfledged bird to essay its virgin flight among. The opera selected for this morning debut introduced the trembling young aspirant with the tenor, and he, as if to add to her nervousness and show his contempt for her ability, brought the open bars of his music to as many notes, that is, instead of giving her time to collect herself by singing all the opera set down for him, he hummed inaudibly a strain or so, and gave the concluding notes, the one for the orchestral accompaniment to the debutante's aria, loudly and savagely, as if to say, "just see how I am paraded here with this Yankee novice—me, the silver-voiced consort of Italian nightingales." Weak and faint rose the first notes of the trembling girl; weaker and fainter they seemed to grow, as if scared at the sounds of their own weakness. Flittered for a moment, it seemed as if her voice had deserted her entirely, when loud and clear as a bell, from the centre of the house, the air was taken up. All eyes turned to the sweet face lit by friendly feeling for the poor singer, adding encouragement, and marking the time with her tiny hand, as she half rose in her seat in her anxiety to help a perfect stranger and a woman. In a moment the debutante took up the strain, and, as she gathered courage and heart to do that which was in her, the beautiful voice in the audience fell away from her, and she finished the aria in triumph amid a hurricane of applause. The young American who decided her whole career that morning is now the most famous prima donna we have, and the beautiful woman who so nobly placed the very crown of success on her almost defeated aspirations has just returned from the foreign triumphs she richly deserves, and her name is Carlotta Patti. They say she sings more beautifully than ever. But not until I hear the wondrous voices of the angels will I hear anything so sweet as was her lonely voice at that rehearsal nine years ago. The greatest enthusiasm is felt at her return, and the concerts she is to give the next few days will increase her revenues and those of her managers. But the generous deed she did, though many years ago, will win for her more than earthly fame.

THE KING AND THE PEOPLE.—One idiotic habit of the people is to attribute to the King what they do themselves. They fight. Whose the glory? The King's. They pay. Who is magnificent? The King. And the people love him for being so rich. The King receives a crown from the poor, and returns the poor a farthing. How generous he is! The colossus on the pedestal contemplates the pigmy bearing the load. How great is this myrmidon! he is on my back. A dwarf has an excellent way of being taller than a giant; it is to perch himself on his shoulders. But that the giant should What simplicity in the human race! The equestrian statue, reserved for the Kings alone, is an excellent figure of royalty; the horse is the people. Only that the horse is slowly transfigured. It begins by being an ass; it ends by being a lion. Then it throws its rider, and yon have 1642 in England and 1789 in France; and sometimes it devours him, and you have England in 1649, and in France 1793. That the lion should return to the donkey is astonishing; but it is so. This was occurring in England. It has resumed the pack saddle of the royal idolatry. Queen Anne, as we have just observed, was popular. What did she do to be so? Nothing. Nothing! that is all that is asked of the Sovereign of England. He receives for that nothing £1,250,000 a year.—"*By Order of the King,*" *by Victor Hugo.*

SOME MOTHER'S CHILD.

BY FRANCIS L. KEELER.

At home or away, in the alley or street,
Wherever I chance in this wide world to meet
A girl that is thoughtless, or boy that is wild,
My heart echoes softly, "'Tis some mother's child."

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled,
Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold,
Be it woman all fallen, or man all defiled,
A voice whispers sadly, "Ah! some mother's child."

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed;
No matter what inroads dishonor hath made:
No matter what elements cankered the pearl—
Though tarnished and sullied, she is some mother's girl.

No matter how wayward his footsteps have been;
No matter how deep he is sunken in sin:
No matter how low is his standard of joy—
Though guilty and loathsome, he is some mother's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on some tender breast;
That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been press'd;
That soul hath been prayed for, in tones sweet and mild:
For *her* sake deal gently with some mother's child.

—*Christian Union.*

WONDERFUL RAPIDITY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTION.—The image of the full moon can be fixed in less than one-fortnth of a second, and that of the sun instantaneously. According to the experiments of Mr. Waterhouse, a space of time no longer than one twenty-seven-thousandth of a second is required to fix the solar image. Even this small fraction, however, inconceivably short as it appears, is a tolerable length of time compared with that in which photographs are taken by the electric flash. The duration of the illuminating sparks, according to the beautiful and trustworthy experiments of Mr. Wheatstone with his delicate chronoscope, does not exceed the millionth part of a second, and yet a clear and distinct photographic image is obtained by a single electric discharge. By this means may be shown the real forms of objects to which a deceptive appearance is given by their rapid movement. If a wheel on whose side any figure is drawn in conspicuous lines be made to rotate with the greatest possible velocity, the figure will present to the eye only a series of concentric bands of different shades. Let it now be photographed while in motion by the electric flash, and the wheel will appear stationary with the figure perfectly well defined. A vein of water issuing from a small orifice, which appears to the eye as smooth as a stem of crystal, if seen or photographed by the light of the electric discharge, is shown to be composed of drops variously disposed, and of various forms, some being elongated, others flattened, and others almost spherical.

"LOOK up! The world is radiant with light, is great and beautiful, and God is everywhere. Let those who toil their bells yonder worship him in their way; we cannot do so: churches are but little chambers in the Temple of the universe. They shall not come to me and crowd the Highest into a revelation or a rite. God is great and holy everywhere and it is impossible not to find him. We have Him here beneath the wide arch of heaven, and we have Him in our hearts. Whoever is breathed upon by this eternal breath lives a holy life."—*Auerbach's Villa Eden.*

OUR AUTUMNS.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

WE, too, have autumns when our leaves
Drop loosely through the dampened air,
When all our good seems bound in sheaves,
And we stand reaped and bare.

Our seasons have no fixed return,
Without our will they come and go;
At noon our sudden summers burn,
Ere sunset all is snow.

But each day brings less summer cheer,
Cramps more our effectual spring;
And something earlier, every year,
Our singing birds take wing.

As less the olden glow abides,
And less the chillier heart aspires,
With drift-wood beached in past spring-tides
We light our sullen fires.

By the plucked rushlight's starving beam
We cower and strain our wasted sight,
To stitch youth's shroud up, seam by seam,
In the long arctic night.

It was not so—we once were young—
When spring to womanly summer turning,
Her dew-drops on each grass-blade strung,
In the glad sunshine burning.

We trusted then, aspired, believed
That earth could be re-made to-morrow:
Ah, why he ever undeceived?
Why give up faith for sorrow?

O, thou whose days are yet all spring,
Trust, blighted one, is past retrieving:
Experience is a dumb, dead thing;
The victory's in believing.

BODY AND SOUL.—A distinguished clergyman and a distinguished gymnastic teacher once met at a large dinner party, and fell into a playful contest of courtesy as to which should precede the other in going out to the table.

"Certainly, you should go first," politely urged the gymnast, "because you have the care of the soul; and the soul is of higher dignity than the body."

"Nay," replied the clergyman, not to be outdone in affability; "I cannot precede you, for you have the care of the body; and he who cares for the body cares for the soul too."

"I believe you" said the gymnast; "so, if you please, we will advance arm in arm—symbolizing the beautiful reciprocation of influence and of dignity between the two parts of our nature."

"Agreed!" said the clergyman, as he offered his arm.

This anecdote is an apt text for a sermon which ought to be preached from in every pulpit—a sermon which might be made both a long and interesting one.—*Herald of Health.*

LABOR IS GENIUS.—When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied: "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." This is a secret that many never learned, and don't succeed because they don't learn it. Labor is the genius that charms the world from

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is never injurious to any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

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By the International Jury, PARIS, 1867.

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REPORT OF U. S. COMMISSIONER, T. W. EVANS, M. D., MEMBER OF THE JURY OF THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, TO THE UNITED STATES. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE. To wit:

DR. HUDSON has received from the IMPERIAL COMMISSION a BRONZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, for the limbs sent by him, which have been particularly noticed and are executed in unquestionably the most remarkable in the Exposition." (The only Limbs which had the award of the Medal.)

TESTIMONIAL OF THE

CONFERENCE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION

AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867.

IN THE NAME OF THE CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

"I have the honor to inform you that a MEDAL has been awarded to you, by the Assembly of Delegates at the Distinguished Science of the 31st of May, 1867—for the services which you have rendered to the cause of Universal Humanity.

PARIS, September 8th, 1868.

COUNT SERURIER, Commissioner General of the International Exposition, President of the Conference.

COUNT G. de CHAROLY, T. GAUVIN, } General Secretaries.

To Monsieur Hudson."

E. D. HUDSON, M D., 696 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Specialty of Mechanical Surgery, and Artificial Legs and Arms. 21 tf

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